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Burns Urges U.S. to Adopt Tougher Rules to Save Oil

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns today urged the Ford administration to move away from "voluntary" energy conservation measures, such as "flexible" gas tax, a tax on imported oil, a tax on auto weight, or gasoline rationing.



Frank Carlucci

Envoy Denies Role by CIA in Portugal

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Frank Carlucci, the designated U.S. ambassador to Portugal, today denied a role for the Central Intelligence Agency in the country's recent election.

Carlucci's statement was first by a Ford administration official unequivocally denying the role of the CIA in the election. The statement was made in a meeting with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday.

Police in Spain Question Moderates About Meeting

By James Goldsborough

MADRID, Nov. 27 (UPI)—An investigating judge today summoned Christian Democratic leader Joaquin Ruiz Gimenez, a former education minister turned critic of the Franco regime, to explain his role in a meeting of non-Communist opposition leaders which was broken up last night by police.



ARMS PREPARATION—Women in the Israeli village of Beit Shean receive instruction on use of carbines—a voluntary measure after Arab guerrillas attacked last week.

In Talks With Waldheim

Mideast Foes Are Said to Bar War

CAIRO, Nov. 27 (UPI)—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has received assurances from Israel, Syria and Egypt that there will be no military conflict in the foreseeable future as long as efforts toward finding a just and lasting Middle East peace settlement are being made, diplomatic sources said today.

The sources said that the assurances, "from both sides" offered an opportunity for "an immediate start next month toward finding a political solution in the Middle East."

Ethiopia Military Spokesman Denies Plan to Kill Emperor

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 27 (AP)—An Ethiopian military spokesman today denied a report by a Beirut newspaper that Emperor Haile Selassie may be executed in the next two days.

The spokesman said the report "is a complete fabrication aimed at discrediting Ethiopia's military reform movement."

Mexico to Sever Ties With Chile

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Mexico has decided to sever diplomatic relations with Chile, the Ministry of Foreign Relations announced today.

French Postal Strike Is Officially Forgotten

PARIS, Nov. 27 (UPI)—The month-old postal strike here has been officially forgotten, even though nobody in the country is getting much mail.

The statistics on the strikers are totally misleading. If nine out of 10 postal employees are back on the job, the one that is not is the one that counts: the man who sorts the mail for delivery.

PLO Plans Trial for 26 Held in Tunis Hijacking

BEIRUT, Nov. 27 (UPI)—The Palestine Liberation Organization, in a crackdown on dissident guerrillas, today detained 26 persons allegedly involved in the recent hijacking of a British Airways VC-10 to Tunisia.

Those held will be put on trial in an open court when all evidence against them has been collected, Shafik al-Hout, the PLO representative in Lebanon, said.

Peking Said to Look for Shift On Taiwan in Kissinger Talks

PEKING, Nov. 27 (AP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger conferred today with top Chinese officials, who were understood to be looking for signs that Washington is prepared to reduce its commitment to the Taiwan government.

The Chinese believe that a reduction in the U.S. commitment to Taiwan would advance the normalization of relations between Washington and Peking, a goal set by the 1972 Shanghai communiqué.

U.S. Ceases Pressing for NATO Funds

BRUSSELS, Nov. 27 (UPI)—The United States has eased pressure on its allies to share more of the cost of Western defense, NATO sources said today.

The reasons include both the growing European balance of payments deficit and an increase in European defense spending over the past year, the sources said.

Tho Bars Any Talks On U.S. Aid to Hanoi

PARIS, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Hanoi Politburo member Le Duc Tho said today that the stalled talks on U.S. economic aid for the reconstruction of North Vietnam will not be resumed unless Washington stops supporting the Saigon government.

Young Diplomat—Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua shares a laugh and a toast with David Kissinger, 13, son of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, in Peking.



If Greeks Restore Monarchy

Constantine Vows to Be Only Figurehead

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Nov. 27 (NYT)—King Constantine promised last night that if he returned to Greece he would be a figurehead monarch, devoted to "democratic principles" and subject "in every case to the will of the sovereign people."

Greeks will vote Dec. 8 on whether to recall the King to the throne or establish a republic.

A referendum abolished the monarchy last year, while the country was still under military rule, but it is widely regarded as fraudulent. The new referendum was called by the government of Premier Constantine Karamanlis, which replaced the junta this summer and which was itself reconfirmed by an election on Nov. 17.

In what amounted to a campaign speech, the 34-year-old King, who ascended the throne in 1964, addressed the Greek people over radio and television. His remarks were recorded in London, where he has been living in exile.

The speech was made as royalists stepped up their political efforts. In recent days, posters,



King Constantine

stickers, photographs and even a phonograph record have appeared throughout the country, boosting the monarchy.

The King's speech was intended to answer one of the most serious and frequently heard

charges against the royal family: that it has consistently meddled in Greek politics, overruling the will of the majority and violating democratic principles.

Bumper stickers refer to King Constantine as the "Democrat King." Royalists insist angrily that they do not favor a monarchy, but a "crown democracy."

In his speech, the King conceded that "during the past, mistakes were made which weakened our democratic way of life." But he repeatedly vowed to treat all Greeks equally and safeguard their civil rights.

Coups in 1967

After the military coup in April, 1967, the young King operated with the new regime for several months. In December, 1967, he tried, and failed, to lead a revolt and fled the country.

As he portrayed his record last night, he had never "stopped struggling" for the "political liberation" of Greece. To his critics, however, his efforts have been consistently feeble and inept.

Most analysts here expect the country to choose a republic. The three major opposition parties all adamantly oppose the King. Premier Karamanlis, traditionally a royalist, has refused to take a public stand.

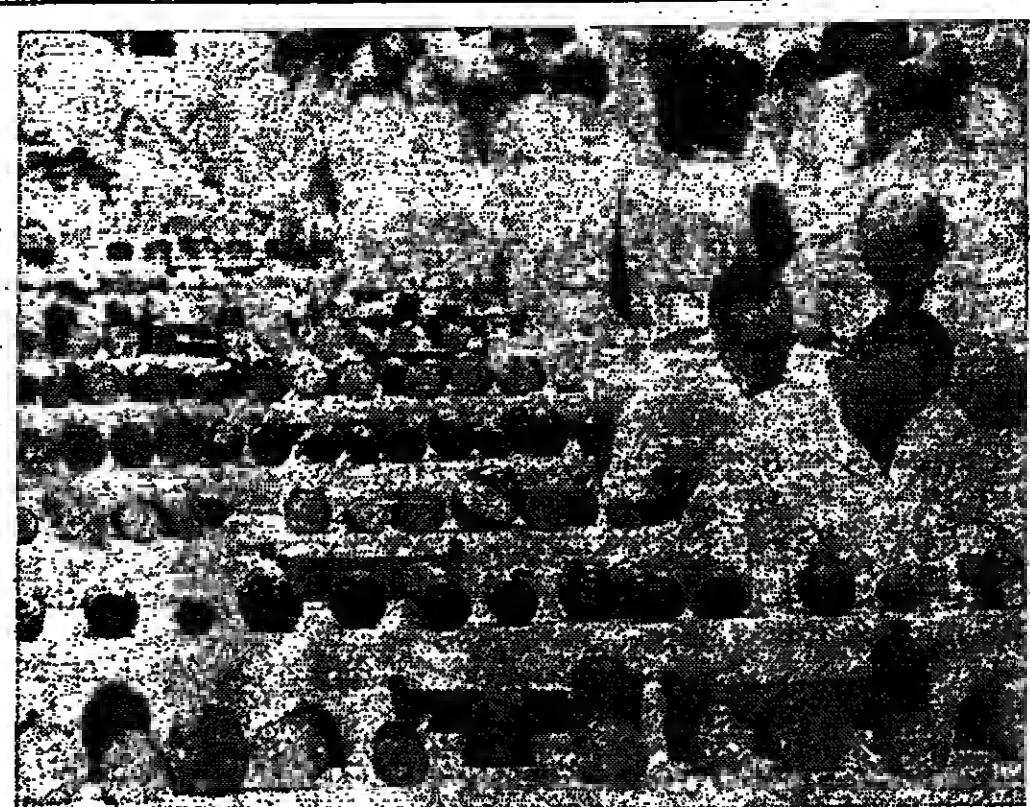
One reason is that Mr. Karamanlis's party, the New Democracy, is seriously split on the matter. According to his aides, the Premier also feels that the monarchy issue has bedeviled Greek politics for too long, and should not become the subject of partisan debate.

Reform Proposals

Mr. Karamanlis is drafting reform proposals to strengthen the powers of the Premier's office, his aides say. Under this plan, the head of state could be either a president, on the West German model, or a monarch, along British lines.

The royalists argue that King Constantine would be "King of all the Greeks," while a president would inevitably favor political allies. They are also trying to cash in on the Greek desire for tranquility by portraying the King as a figure of stability and continuity.

Mr. Karamanlis struck a similar note when his party won more than 54 per cent of the vote in parliamentary elections last week.



WEIGHING THE WURST—Some of the 347 expert tasters in Frankfurt grade the various 4,651 different kinds of sausages and other meats at exhibition yesterday.

News Analysis

Bombs at Home Dent English Constitution

By Richard Eder

LONDON, Nov. 27 (NYT)—The newspapers yesterday carried pictures of the shattered bits of three of the round red mailboxes that are one of London's visual symbols.

The Royal Mail Service, like the rest of Britain, is slower than it used to be, loses money and is vulnerable to Irish Republican Army bombs.

The more fundamental British institutions probably will not be shattered by the mounting IRA bomb campaign here. For one thing they are so flexible that a great deal of bending is possible. For another, they are so vague that it is hard to tell when the shattering point has been reached.

But with Thursday night's massacre of pub goers in Birmingham the Northern Ireland conflict has managed, after nearly five years

of fighting, to make the first dent on this country's way of ordering its life.

It is not a very big dent so far. The government will allow the police to hold and question those suspected of terrorism for up to a week without charges, but the maximum period has always been rather limited. Along with its ban of the IRA the government will prohibit the wearing of any item of clothing that might reasonably be taken for part of the IRA uniform. But sartorial freedom does not seem threatened since few Londoners would normally be wearing black berets, or sunglasses.

A bigger breach of constitutional normality will come if, as expected, the government assumes powers to send people back to Northern Ireland or to prevent them from coming over.

Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom and a measure controlling the internal movements of U.K. residents is unusual, if not totally unprecedented.

One of the ironies involved—considering that it is directed against an organization whose passionate objective is separation of the North from Britain—is that such a measure would undermine this separation.

At the moment, however, opinion here has been joined as it has not been since the IRA went seriously to work in 1970. Birmingham on Friday was a city badly shaken, badly frightened not only of what the IRA might do but of what the city's people—30 per cent English, 10 per cent Irish—might do to themselves.

Even London—which has remained almost unmarked by explosions in the Tower of London, the House of Parliament, Whitehall, and at Old Bailey court—seems to be stirring.

Return of Hanging

On Saturday, for example, the Times of London came out for a restoration of capital punishment. Until only a month or two ago, the "hanging" lobby was almost exclusively the preserve of the far right.

Although the government is not at present inclined to restore the death penalty, there is little doubt that only a few repetitions of what happened in Birmingham would make it change its mind.

Two bombs exploded in London tonight after Parliament began rushing through legislation to combat IRA terrorists, AP reported.

At least six persons were wounded. Scotland Yard said that two bombs exploded in London's Chelsea district, one in a mail box. Another charge was reported to have detonated outside Chelsea army barracks.

The continuation of a campaign of major bloodshed here would have other unpredictable effects. A curtailment of civil liberties far more drastic than anything proposed so far would be likely. There would undoubtedly be calls for the formation of citizens' vigilante groups. There is also the danger of a backlash against the one million Irish-born residents in Britain.

It may turn out, in fact, that

Dutch Act to End Border Blockade By Truck Drivers

THE HAGUE, Nov. 27 (Reuters)—The government today ordered police and troops to clear 20 border crossing points blocked by Dutch truck drivers protesting legislation regulating their hours of work.

The legislation provides that, as of next Friday truck drivers must not work more than a certain number of hours between rests. To enforce the law, a device will be installed in trucks of 20 tons or more to record work and rest periods.

Drivers of trucks transporting perishable goods over long distances object to the recorder because they say that it will lead to a reduction in their actual working hours and consequently to lower wages.

If anything restrains the IRA in Britain, it is this prospect.

What is odd, however, is how little consciousness of the situation there has been here up to now.

In the last few months there have been 28 sectarian murders in Ulster," an Irish journalist was commenting the other day in the House of Commons cafeteria. "That is British soil, isn't it? Yet altogether all the reports of those deaths have not taken up a tenth of the space as the 19 deaths in Birmingham."

Despite the deaths of more than 1,000 people in the conflict, the heavy expenditure, the tying up of the British Army, Northern Ireland simply has not been a preoccupation here. Nor, with the parties adopting a bipartisan policy, has it really been a political issue.

"We have an acceptable level of violence there," a British official remarked less than two years ago, trying to sum up this anesthetized state of awareness. Now the patient may well wake up—and find himself in unexpected political and social pain.

Dugdale Sentenced

DUBLIN, Nov. 27 (UPI)—A 33-year-old English hearse driver drew a nine-year prison term for his part in the hijacking of a helicopter to bomb a Northern Ireland police station last January.

Unity Appeal To Laborites By Callaghan

LONDON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Foreign Secretary James Callaghan appealed today to the Labor party's feuding left and right wings for unity behind Prime Minister Harold Wilson's six-week-old government.

Mr. Callaghan, who is party chairman, was opening Labor's annual party convention, attended by more than 1,800 delegates from the rank and file and from affiliated trade unions.

The convention met amid a continuing dispute over which is best, the party's national executive committee or Labor members of Parliament.

Left-wing members of the Socialist Charter Movement handed out leaflets to delegates charging that the government and the parliamentary party were trying to stifle free debate at the convention while the right wing was "intent on destroying any vestige of democracy in the party."

Mr. Wilson's cabinet itself is widely split over the issue of Britain's membership in the European Economic Community. Mr. Callaghan is at present trying to negotiate an easing of Britain's terms of entry into the nine-nation community.

Last night, Trade Secretary Peter Shore unleashed a violent attack on Britain's membership under any terms and charged that pro-market forces were swamping the country with false propaganda and hiding facts about Britain's position in the community.

Mr. Callaghan, considered to be moderately in favor of continued British membership, made no mention of the Common Market dispute.

But he said that Mr. Wilson's administration had been the victim of "unfair abuse" and "mean personal attacks."

Party supporters, he said, should give the government a chance to carry out its program of greater socialization and not be subjected to sniping attacks only six weeks after the national elections.

He warned delegates that because of the economic crisis "there can be no real increase in the standard of life in this country for some time to come."

He added: "We are playing for high stakes" and the question facing the British people is "whether our society is to be the one to solve its problems by democratic means."

1,300 Each for U.S., Russia

Vladivostok Accord Is Said To Allow Increase in MIRV

By Murray Marder and Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI)—The proposed U.S.-Soviet accord for "capping" total numbers of missiles and bombers in each of the two superpower arsenals reportedly allows each side to considerably expand the numbers of its multiple warhead missiles.

The levels agreed to in Vladivostok by President Ford and Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev would permit the Russians far higher numbers of multiple warheads, or MIRVs, than U.S. strategists have desired, administration and congressional sources disclosed yesterday.

As a result, a potentially costly buildup of existing U.S. multiple warheads is anticipated, to match the high level set for the Soviet Union. This buildup is defended on one side as a justifiable price for "putting a cap" on the arms race, while critics yesterday began to assail the new MIRV missile ceiling as "astonishingly large."

Under the tentative accord, the total ceiling on each country's strategic nuclear forces, as reported earlier, will be just under 2,500 missiles and bombers. The most critical number in the tentative arms package, however, is unofficially reported to be about 1,300 missiles with MIRV-type multiple warheads to be permitted on each side.

MIRV missiles carry several warheads on a single rocket and can send each warhead to a separate target.

Informed sources conceded that the MIRV ceiling was well beyond the level sought by President Ford or his predecessor, Richard Nixon. The 1,300 range was described as almost twice as high as the 600-to-700-missile level Mr. Nixon proposed for the Russians at a Moscow summit meeting with Mr. Brezhnev last June. At that time, a different type of agreement was sought, over a shorter time.

What was agreed to by President Ford and Mr. Brezhnev at Vladivostok, administration officials said, were the best figures on which the United States could obtain Russian agreement. The numbers are said to be 40 per cent below what the Soviet Union is capable of deploying if there has been no agreement.

The impact of the new arms pact, if approved by Congress, would be substantial. Sources said it would force a new top-level study of what kind of nuclear forces the United States should have and would expand defense spending on new types of weapons.

For example, a large new Soviet force of MIRV-equipped land-based ICBMs, which could be deployed in six or seven years, would undoubtedly be viewed as a threat to U.S. land-based missiles and thus give impetus to U.S. programs now in the development stage, such as mobile ICBMs that would be carried in transport planes or on trucks.

It may also give a boost to putting greater share of the U.S. missiles on submarines, where they are virtually invulnerable to attack.

The Pentagon and White House had been planning to expand the Minuteman-3 ICBM force from 550 to 600 starting late next year. Those plans are uncertain because a review will be made to determine if the United States should put the extra missiles it will be allowed on land, in the air or under the sea.

The United States has 470 Minuteman-3 ICBMs, each carrying three MIRV warheads, in silos, ready to fire. Another 80 will be installed by next year, to bring the number up to the 550 authorized. The rest of the 1,000-missile Minuteman force is made up of 450 single-warhead Minuteman-3 missiles.

The United States also has 23 operational MIRV-equipped Poseidon submarines out of 31 planned.

Each submarine carries

missiles, with 10 to 14 warheads. By next year, the U.S. States will have 496 of the U.S. States on 31 Poseidon submarines. With the Minuteman force, will amount to 1,496 MIRV-equipped U.S. missiles; with at 6,610 warheads.

But after the 1972 SALT Arms Limitation Talks agreed, expires, in 1977, the first American missile-carrying submarine will go into sea.

The Russians, under the interim agreement, are all 2,358 missiles, about 600 of which the United States are 1,576 of these missiles can be land based. A larger bomber force compensates in for the larger Russian missile force. Both sides can juggle forces between missiles and submarines within the overall cap under the new proposed agreement.

Thus far, the Russians have MIRV-equipped missiles played. But three or four ones are being tested and usually about 1,300 will be deployed. The new Russian missiles are much less than their U.S. counterparts.

The U.S. MIRV warheads considerably smaller, but more accurate, thus far, than the Soviet versions.

He will go on to Athens Friday.

Senate Panel Cuts Aid, but Not for Israel

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday approved a \$2.7-billion foreign aid authorization bill, loaded with restrictions on the CIA, UNR, and other agencies for Chile, Korea, and Indonesia.

The bill replaces a similar billion measure that the White House helped kill Oct. 2 of 41-39 vote of the full Senate. The grounds that it was too restrictive and too meager, Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., the administration supporter, new bill despite similar curbs.

The White House support absolutely," said Sen. Humphrey, who chaired the foreign relations committee and will probably stand, the President himself.

Less Restrictive The reason for the White House shift is that the present measure is somewhat less restrictive carries no ban on aid to Turkey (example), bears \$145.5 million more than the earlier measure and is far preferable in all-outlays totals to the emergency financing resolution now in the Senate. It also provides for the use of finance aid in the sense of an authorization.

If the new bill is eventually passed, it would allow spending the \$2.7 billion in new authorizations it contains (including funds for Israel), plus about \$1 billion in carry-overs from previous years. It also allows for the use of U.S. funds for Israel.

The committee unanimously approved an amendment by Clifford Case, R-N.J., for the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization unless it repeals a series of resolutions condemning Israel.

Mideast Foes Said to Bar New War in Waldheim Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

chose to carry it out during Mr. Waldheim's visit to the region," the newspaper Yedioth Achronoth said.

Israel's national radio said that the incident was discussed during talks between Mr. Waldheim and Israeli leaders the last two days. It said that Mr. Waldheim told the Israelis that Syrian civilian vehicles were used in the operation and that Syrian civilians were building new outposts for UN troops in the buffer zone.

The afternoon daily Maariv said that despite U.S. State Department denials, "authorized American sources" in Washington confirm that Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy plans to visit Washington next month following a similar trip by Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon.

According to the American sources, Maariv said, Fahmy wants to be briefed on the Allon talks concerning a possible second-stage Israeli-Egyptian disengagement agreement on the Sinai desert front.

The newspaper said that if the talks went well, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger may visit the Middle East in January to begin talks on a second-stage agreement.

Maariv also said that Israeli ambassador to Washington, Simha Dinitz, had told Israeli officials there that "all signs show that

Makarios Sets Return for Dec.

FRANKFURT, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Archbishop Makarios is here today that he would return to Cyprus Dec. 6, but he has not yet decided to resign his post.

Speaking to newsmen on arrival here from London, the archbishop was asked whether rumors of pending resignation as president were true. He replied that would leave this question open. He will go on to Athens Friday.

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مكتبة الامم

News Analysis

U.S. Bases Oil Plan on High Price

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (NYT)—Strategy for dealing with the national oil crisis continues to unfold, layer by layer. Last major development was disclosure by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger of American plans to negotiate a new oil special oil fund for selling petrodollars to Western nations in deep balance-of-payments deficit.

S., France Each Declares Has Japan's Backing on Oil

By Edward Schattschneider

SEATTLE, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues came out here last week, but neither was it what they wanted, or the hand of the Japanese, remaining true to resources diplomacy, along position which falls between French and American proposals on how the oil-consuming industrial nations should coordinate deal with the oil producers.

Latin Aid Bank Goes on regional

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (NYT)—The Inter-American Development Bank announced a major yesterday toward obtaining ocean and Japanese participation in the bank.

The announcement disclosed a deal had been concluded which 13 "nonregional" countries will subscribe \$750 million to the bank, of which \$440 million would be in cash, most for lending on "soft" terms to Latin American countries.

In return the European community and Japan will be members of the bank and will have two active directors and about 20 percent of the votes. Latin American countries will still have majority of the votes and the United States about 35 percent.

The package deal will be signed in Madrid on Dec. 17. It cannot come effective until all the governments concerned complete the process of ratification, including mission to parliaments in most cases.

The bank originally had sought minimum of \$600 million in contributions from the European countries and Japan. There lengthy negotiations over sums and shares. But in the bank decided to accept figure of \$440 million. It is feared that the chief obstacle with the contribution from West Germany, which in turn determined the contribution of Japan. In the final agreement, the West German contribution was about one-sixth of the total.

Of the main European countries agreed to join the bank are France and Sweden, though it had been included in the final negotiations. As members, these two countries will be ineligible for procurement under the bank's loans, and this will provide an incentive to join.

ed Reserve's Burns Urges Tough Rules to Save Oil

(Continued from Page 1)

Reserve in energy supplies by be highly respected Fed chairman, in a colloquy with Rep. Edward Boland, D-Mo., made it clear that he would prefer the "market" approach—that is, use of taxes to cut energy consumption—to rationing.

But he made equally clear that he was willing to accept rationing as a "second-best" system, given the gravity of the situation to the U.S. economy caused by a 400-per-cent increase in prices, established by the cartel of exporting countries.

Mr. Burns said that a reason program would be designed to cut U.S. energy consumption by 15 to 20 per cent, and more if necessary, to share our own oil supplies with friendly nations who are suffering even more.

He asked how he would view direct government by the Organization for Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) shares of large corporations in the United States, Mr. Burns said that Congress begin immediate hearings on legislative proposals to limit such investments.

He would not be troubled, he said, by investments in non-sensitive consumer companies—mentioned Quaker Oats as

gap between Western energy needs and dependency on imported oil from producers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

It is basically a high-price, high-domestic-production strategy.

The new plan was disclosed this week in a forum at Yale University, by Thomas Anders, assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs. Mr. Anders is regarded by insiders as the chief architect of the plan for narrowing the

Mr. Kissinger's energy policy including the International Energy Agency, the oil-sharing program for industrial nations, and the \$25-billion petrodollar recycling fund.

The rationale for the new U.S. strategy for closing the energy gap stems from the Project Independence report, released two weeks ago by the Federal Energy Administration.

That report set forth two basic patterns that would result from either acceptance of an \$11 price per barrel of crude oil in the world market or early reduction of the world oil price to \$7 a barrel.

As the FEA data indicate, the rate of growth of domestic production would be much faster at \$11 than \$7 and there would be a far greater drag on the growth of oil consumption. By 1985, at the \$11 price, according to the FEA study, the expanded output of oil-plus expanded output of coal and nuclear energy—could eliminate the need for imported oil.

But at the \$7 price per barrel of oil, the gap could widen to about 13 million barrels a day, or more than half of all the United States' petroleum needs. The American dependency—and probably foreign dependency as well—on OPEC oil would increase rather than narrow, according to the FEA projections.

High-Price Strategy

The startling news broken by Mr. Anders at Yale—starting against the background of repeated declarations of high American officials that OPEC nations must reduce their exorbitant high prices—is that the United States is now basing its strategy on the \$11 price.

This is what, in informal discussion, he called the catch-22 of the U.S. position: It is designed to reduce Western dependency on foreign oil and ultimately to break the OPEC oil price, but only if the oil price falls below the United States and its partners will hold up their own oil prices to protect high-cost domestic production.

Thus, as the price for foreign oil came down before 1985, the United States and its partners would move toward a two-tier cost structure for energy: "One that assures the consuming countries their desired degree of independence; the other balances a constant demand and growing supply for imported oil at prices that diminished, or even reversed, the accumulation of assets by producers," he said.

Overoptimistic Plan

J. K. Jamieson, chairman and chief executive officer of the Exxon Corp., who was on the program with Mr. Anders at Yale, found the U.S. plan "overoptimistic."

Mr. Jamieson said that the FEA had overestimated future oil production in this country as well as reliance on nuclear power and other energy sources.

The political feasibility of the Kissinger-Boland plan is also questionable. Other nations, such as France, might refuse to go along—and, if the United States and its partners did succeed in driving down the world oil price, the outsiders would have a clear advantage in production and competition in world markets.

Questions can also be raised about the very heavy emphasis on expanding production at high cost. President Ford has thus far backed an essentially "voluntary" program of restraining consumption, rejecting proposals even for moderate increases in gasoline taxes.

Higher Taxes

But the new program could send gasoline taxes far higher—unless, as is possible, the United States still had, in addition to two tiers for world and domestic prices, two or more additional tiers for "old" and "new" oil produced in the United States, as now.

Mr. Jamieson estimated that, at an average price of \$11 a barrel, the cost of the oil price of \$11 a barrel would be 88 cents—far higher than the price at the pump that would result from even a 20-cent rise in the gasoline tax.

If the United States did fall behind the President's goal of a reduction of 1 million barrels a day in consumption, he might propose a stiffer plan for cutting consumption.

Behind the U.S. position on energy, as developed by Mr. Anders, is the belief that the only way the United States can get a handle on the crisis is via the international danger—and that is also the only way Americans can be brought to see the urgency of the crisis.

And the most paradoxical aspect is that the United States, in fighting to bring down the OPEC price, means to keep its own price high.

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Questions can also be raised about the very heavy emphasis on expanding production at high cost. President Ford has thus far backed an essentially "voluntary" program of restraining consumption, rejecting proposals even for moderate increases in gasoline taxes.

Higher Taxes

But the new program could send gasoline taxes far higher—unless, as is possible, the United States still had, in addition to two tiers for world and domestic prices, two or more additional tiers for "old" and "new" oil produced in the United States, as now.

Mr. Jamieson estimated that, at an average price of \$11 a barrel, the cost of the oil price of \$11 a barrel would be 88 cents—far higher than the price at the pump that would result from even a 20-cent rise in the gasoline tax.

If the United States did fall behind the President's goal of a reduction of 1 million barrels a day in consumption, he might propose a stiffer plan for cutting consumption.

Behind the U.S. position on energy, as developed by Mr. Anders, is the belief that the only way the United States can get a handle on the crisis is via the international danger—and that is also the only way Americans can be brought to see the urgency of the crisis.

And the most paradoxical aspect is that the United States, in fighting to bring down the OPEC price, means to keep its own price high.



FIERY REACTION—War veterans at the University of Washington burn an effigy of President Ford at the Seattle campus to protest his veto of increased veterans' benefits as inflationary. The veterans claimed the bill was needed for school fees.

\$60,000 in Nixon Legal Fees Already Paid by Rabbi's Unit

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI).

An organization formed by Baruch Korff, a Massachusetts Rabbi who tried last summer to rally the nation behind the presidency of Richard Nixon, has paid \$60,000 in legal fees for the former chief executive.

The organization, the President Nixon Justice Fund, eventually intends to pay Mr. Nixon's medical bills as well, according to Rabbi Korff. The legal fees and medical expenses probably will total between \$400,000 and \$500,000, according to Rabbi Korff, with about 80 per cent of the funds going for legal expenses.

Rabbi Korff said the legal bills are being submitted directly to the fund by Herbert Miller Jr., former president Nixon's lawyer.

"I have an understanding with Mr. Nixon," Rabbi Korff said in

a recent interview. "I get the bills and I pay them."

Mr. Miller said he was not involved in the billing procedure and referred a reporter to a partner in the law firm. The partner could not be reached for comment.

Only \$5,000

As of Nov. 1, Rabbi Korff said, the fund still owed Mr. Nixon's lawyers \$120,000 and had only about \$5,000 in the bank by the middle of the month.

He displayed photocopies of checks sent to Mr. Miller's law firm, Miller, Cassidy, Larroca & Lewin, and copies of two bills the law firm had submitted. The first check, for \$30,000, was dated Oct. 4 and a second check, also for \$30,000, dated Nov. 13.

Rabbi Korff said he expects to get additional legal bills in the near future.

Rabbi Korff indicated that he had become disenchanted with Mr. Nixon's conservative supporters, saying, "Conservatives have earned a reputation for not relieving their wounded from the battlefield. This is a severe defect which accounts for their miniature influence." He refused to elaborate that statement, saying, "I wouldn't want to get into an ideological battle here."

Rabbi Korff, 60, expressed allegiance to Mr. Nixon, defending him personally and as a symbol of the presidency. As for the man himself, Rabbi Korff spoke of Mr. Nixon in terms of admiration and affection.

"To Love Him"

"I learned to like him," he said. "I didn't dislike him before. Still, I didn't vote for him before 1972. I learned to like him, to love him, if you will, during the last 10 months."

Rabbi Korff said that he heads three citizens' committees, including the original National Citizens Committee for Fairness to the Presidency, the vehicle used while Mr. Nixon was still president. Rabbi Korff said most of its work has been supervised by the President Nixon Justice Committee.

The original committee, for instance, lent the Justice Committee \$30,000 to pay the first of the former president's legal bills. Rabbi Korff contributed \$1,000 himself, he said.

Rabbi Korff and others also have formed the United States Citizens Congress. It has a paid membership, he said, of about 3,000, and membership dues vary from \$500 for charter memberships to \$10 for an annual student membership.

According to Rabbi Korff, all the organizations are nonprofit and he is unsalaried. His income from a rabbinical post and other work has been supplemented by the rabbi at \$15,000 for this year, about half of what he earned last year.

Rabbi Korff indicated that he had high blood pressure and would enter a Massachusetts hospital for treatment.

Senators Reject Bid to Call Haig

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP).

The Senate Armed Services Committee has turned down a request that Gen. Alexander Haig, former White House chief of staff, be called for questioning before assuming command of NATO forces in Europe on Dec. 10.

The committee rejected by a 7-to-6 vote Monday a motion by Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., to summon Gen. Haig immediately for questioning on his political role in the final stages of Richard Nixon's presidency. Gen. Haig assumed command of U.S. forces in Europe on Nov. 1.

In turning down an immediate hearing, the committee adopted a substitute motion by Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., to call Gen. Haig after Congress reconvenes in January "to answer whatever questions the members of the committee may wish to propound to him in executive session."

Hanging Is Difficult

TORONTO, Nov. 27 (UPI).

Headline in today's Toronto Globe and Mail: "Hanging an Uncooperative Man Is Difficult, Pathologist Testifies."

U.S. Agency Seeks to Buy Big Coal Firm

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI).

The Tennessee Valley Authority, an agency of the U.S. government, is trying to buy the Peabody Coal Co., which, with mining operations in 12 states and a 1973 output of 71 million tons, is the nation's largest coal producer.

The idea alarms some U.S. government officials because they see it as taking TVA beyond its congressional charter and putting the federal agency in competition with private industry on a new scale.

Interior Secretary Rogers Morton, President Ford's energy chief, said in an interview that the possibility that the government, through TVA, will end up owning Peabody "scars the heck out of me."

He said that such an acquisition would put the federal government deeply into an energy sector that traditionally has been reserved to private enterprise. He added that he was especially disturbed that TVA could go off in this new direction without congressional approval.

"Congress ought to decide on such a course, if you are going to have representative government," Mr. Morton said.

Senator's Quakes

Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., who represents TVA's home territory, said that he, too, has qualms about the agency's becoming the nation's biggest producer of coal by acquiring Peabody.

Congress chartered TVA in 1933 to develop the resources of the Tennessee Valley. The powerful agency since then has dammed rivers, built power plants and industrial parks and established vast recreation centers. TVA furnishes electricity to 24 million homes and factories in seven states.

A TVA spokesman said that the agency need not get congressional approval to buy Peabody, that it already has the authority from its charter and past court decisions.

"TVA is naturally interested" in buying Peabody, the agency said in a statement in response to queries, "since Peabody is the largest domestic coal producer and TVA depends on it for about one-third of its coal supply."

U.S. Coal Miners React Cautiously To Contract Plan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP).

Regional officials of the striking United Mine Workers have approved a revised contract offer and sent it to the coal fields, where it received a cautious reaction.

U.M.W. officials said that if the package is agreed to by the union's 150,000 striking members, the nation's coal mines can be reopened some time next week.

The union's bargaining council of regional officials voted approval 22 to 15 last night, reversing the vote taken earlier in the day to reject the pact.

The approval broke a deadlock that threatened to seriously prolong the walkout, now in its third week.

U.M.W. president Arnold Miller said that the package provides a 64-per-cent increase in wages and benefits. "That's the fattest labor settlement in this decade," Mr. Miller said.

Union officials said that they will explain the contract to district officials at eight or more regional meetings Saturday and that voting by secret ballot will begin Monday.

Watergate Cross-Examination

Mitchell Admits Not Telling Of Liddy Espionage Projects

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP).

—During a harsh cross-examination, John Mitchell said today he did not volunteer knowledge of political espionage proposals for fear that it would hurt Richard Nixon's re-election campaign.

As prosecutor James Neal shot question after question, Mr. Mitchell calmly maintained he did not lie to the grand jury, did not lie to the special Senate Watergate committee, and "had an urge to tell the truth" when questioned by the FBI.

"Your urge to tell the truth didn't cause you to tell these agents about three meetings in January, February and March, 1972?" Mr. Neal asked, referring to the bizarre proposal that Mr. Mitchell said he rejected.

"I did not volunteer for obvious reasons," Mr. Mitchell said.

Q. What obvious reasons?

A. The rejection of the President of the United States.

Q. That led you to conceal the truth?

A. I did not conceal the truth, Mr. Neal.

The four other defendants, H.R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman, Robert Mardian and Kenneth Parkinson, followed the exchange with obvious interest. All are charged with conspiring to block the Watergate investigation.

Mr. Mitchell had said that he rejected Gordon Liddy's plans that included kidnapping, prostitution, airborne eavesdropping and the bugging and break-in that eventually led to the Watergate scandal.

Mr. Mitchell also denied as "absolutely untrue" earlier testimony that in the weeks before the Watergate break-in he had been told there were plans to bug the Miami convention suite of Democratic party chairman Lawrence O'Brien. The testimony had been that Mr. Mitchell, who was to occupy the same suite at the Republican convention, later said, "Be sure you get the bug out before I get there."

He also denied that he had ever expressed dissatisfaction with the results gained from wiretaps planted in the Watergate offices of the Democratic party or urged a second entry.

And, he said, he did not suggest at any post-Watergate meeting that Magruder "have a fire to get rid of wiretap documents." He said the meeting had two days after the June 17, 1972, arrest of five burglars was to cover public relations aspects.

Price Tag

"Isn't it a fact you turned this off because you didn't like the price tag?" Mr. Neal asked. The cost of the Liddy project started at \$1 million, then was scaled down to \$500,000 and eventually became \$250,000.

"No, that is not correct," Mr. Mitchell said. He testified yesterday that he believed his deputy, John Starnes Magruder, gave the final authorization.

"Did you suggest to Magruder that he fire Liddy after the one-man crime wave that he proposed to you?"

Mr. Mitchell said that Liddy was an employee of the re-election committee's finance arm, headed by former Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans.

Q. Did you suggest to Stans, your old friend, that he might have a wild man on his hands?

A. No I did not.

Q. Did you tell anyone?

A. No, sir.

Mr. Mitchell also denied he

had told Mr. Haldeman, Ehrlichman, the President or anyone in the Justice Department.

Mr. Neal asked whether he had told anyone that "this man was in your office . . . to propose a crime?" Mr. Mitchell said he had not.

Insists on Rejection

Magruder had testified that at the third meeting Mr. Mitchell approved a proposal that included wiretapping Democrats, but Frederick LaRue, another campaign aide who was there, said the former attorney general had postponed a decision.

"What did you do, Mr. Mitchell, reject, approve, or set it aside for another time?" the prosecutor asked.

"I rejected it," Mr. Mitchell said. Again they went through the list of White House officials and Mr. Mitchell said he had mentioned it to no one.

Mr. Mitchell also denied as "absolutely untrue" earlier testimony that in the weeks before the Watergate break-in he had been told there were plans to bug the Miami convention suite of Democratic party chairman Lawrence O'Brien. The testimony had been that Mr. Mitchell, who was to occupy the same suite at the Republican convention, later said, "Be sure you get the bug out before I get there."

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Disabled Roofer Gets \$5.1 Million

FOMONA, Calif., Nov. 27 (AP).

—A 60-year-old roofer, disabled by a back injury suffered when he fell off a roof in 1971, has been awarded \$5.1 million in damages.

A Superior Court jury awarded \$123,600 in compensation and \$5 million in punitive damages to Michael Egan in his suit against the Mutual of Omaha Insurance Co.

The terms of Mr. Egan's insurance policy called for him to receive \$200 a month for three months if disabled by sickness, his lawyer said. He said Mutual treated Mr. Egan's injury as a sickness.

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Robber Drew Revolver in Bar, Then His Troubles Really Began

NEW HYDE PARK, N.Y., Nov. 27 (AP).

A would-be robber ran into trouble after he drew a gun in a bar here and announced a holdup.

The problems began when the bar's manager grabbed the 38-caliber revolver and tossed it to a barmaid. She dropped the gun through a hole in the floor into the basement. The gunman demanded that someone recover the weapon, but everybody ignored him.

Frustrated, the man ran outside, where he slipped on the first ice of the season and was arrested by a policeman who had been checking out the man's car. The auto, which the police said had been stolen, was parked with its motor running on the wrong side of the street.

The police booked the man yesterday on charges that included attempted robbery, attempted assault, possession of an unloaded firearm and possession of a stolen automobile.

ed Reserve's Burns Urges Tough Rules to Save Oil

(Continued from Page 1)

Reserve in energy supplies by be highly respected Fed chairman, in a colloquy with Rep. Edward Boland, D-Mo., made it clear that he would prefer the "market" approach—that is, use of taxes to cut energy consumption—to rationing.

But he made equally clear that he was willing to accept rationing as a "second-best" system, given the gravity of the situation to the U.S. economy caused by a 400-per-cent increase in prices, established by the cartel of exporting countries.

Mr. Burns said that a reason program would be designed to cut U.S. energy consumption by 15 to 20 per cent, and more if necessary, to share our own oil supplies with friendly nations who are suffering even more.

He asked how he would view direct government by the Organization for Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) shares of large corporations in the United States, Mr. Burns said that Congress begin immediate hearings on legislative proposals to limit such investments.

He would not be troubled, he said, by investments in non-sensitive consumer companies—mentioned Quaker Oats as

such an example. On the other hand, the Fed chairman said, investment by any foreign corporation "in some of our strategic enterprises or industries would concern me."

First Fruits of Liberty

Few Americans will be complacent on this Thanksgiving Day of 1974, when, whatever the feast that is spread before them, the price in dollars and cents must haunt them at least a little; when they know that many in their own land and more, many more, in other regions perforce go without. The very abundance of America in a time of global stringency seems a reproach.

Yet it should be a source of gratitude, for without it, and without the skills that went into its creation, where would be the hope of the world today? That the abundance should be used with wisdom and with generosity is a moral obligation upon the Americans, yet surely they need not feel guilt for all that they and their ancestors wrought in making a granary of a wilderness.

For the complexity of the American experience, and for its meaning today, it is worthwhile to turn again to that original feast of Thanksgiving, in Plymouth, more than three and a half centuries ago, when the Pilgrims first arrived in the still new world, to make, as Stephen Vincent Benet once wrote, "a small bustling noise in an empty land." The land was not, fortunately for them, quite empty, nor was it, in William Bradford's phrase, "a hideous and desolate wilderness full of wild beasts and wild men." It was a rude land, with extremes of cold and heat that most Europeans had never experienced, and the Indians who met them represented a culture that was to the immigrants fearsome and strange. But the soil was rich; some Indians taught the newcomers new methods of planting the new Indian corn, and after a bitter winter there was a good harvest.

So they summoned their Indian neighbors,

and together gave thanks. In part, it was the ancient feast of first-fruits; in part it was a thought brought over from the Netherlands where the Pilgrims had lived in religious exile: a day of thanksgiving for independence won. So it was a festival of the first fruits of liberty, in a land where the fruits were one day to nourish more than 200 million people, living in liberty, and sharing their abundance with many more.

The massiveness of this achievement should not and will not be allowed to obscure the inequities and wrongs that, along with high idealism and plain hard work, went into its making. The Indians, those who helped the Pilgrims or those who fought against the European invasion, lost their lands and the culture that was built upon their way of life. Slaves were imported from Africa; newcomers were exploited by those who had preceded them; some became wealthy; some lived out lives of poverty and want. Yet these evils flourished elsewhere in the world, often in greater quantity or greater intensity. What was unique in the United States was that with a great measure of human liberty came a great enrichment of the natural wealth of a continent.

And so not only Americans, but those of other nations, can give thanks today, in all humility. For those to whom Thanksgiving is a native feast, there cannot be pride alone, nor need there be guilt alone. The sharing of the feast should not be an act of condescension, but neither should it be one of penance, or self-flagellation. Rather, let it be in the spirit of that first Thanksgiving, when alien peoples met, each bringing what it could to a common table, for a common need.

U Thant and the UN

U Thant was not the most imaginative Secretary-General of the United Nations but he seemed an indispensable one for most of his unprecedented tenure. When Dag Hammarskjöld died in an African plane crash in 1961, the mild and gentle Buddhist from Burma was the only figure on the UN scene on whom all blocs and factions—including the two competing superpowers—could unite. This was no less true when he was unanimously chosen for the full term in 1962 and again when he was drafted for re-election in 1966.

Universal acceptability did not give Mr. Thant lasting immunity from criticisms of member governments, but it did allow him to go quietly about the business of shoring up an organization in deep crisis. With the United Nations again today in both a constitutional and a moral crisis, provoked by flouting of the rules and manipulation of mindless majorities by the Afro-Arab-Asian alliance, U Thant's genius for compromise and his deft ability to calm embittered relationships are deeply missed. In his subtle way, Mr. Thant might well have been able to head off the worst excesses and dangerous precedents of the current General Assembly majority: the arbitrary suspension of a founding member (South Africa); the curbing of Israel's rights to speak in its own defense against the Arab phalanx; the welcome to the leader of a terrorist organization with the deference normally reserved to a head of state.

Mr. Thant's even-handed conduct persuaded the Soviet Union to shelve its demand for replacing the secretary-general with a "troika"—one representative each for

the Soviet bloc, the West and the neutral nations—a revamping that would have completely paralyzed the UN secretariat and administration.

Though never regarded as an activist or innovator who exploited the implied powers of his office in the manner of Mr. Hammarskjöld or Trygve Lie, Mr. Thant did take initiatives on his own. Perhaps the most significant was his order to the UN troops in the Congo to use force to crush the Katanga secession. He helped mediate the India-Pakistan clash in Kashmir, then President Kennedy gave credit to his efforts, vis-a-vis both Washington and Moscow, to resolve the Cuban missile crisis in 1962.

Mr. Thant was unable to involve the UN effectively in attempts to settle the Vietnam war and he failed—even as his predecessors and successor have failed—to preside over a UN settlement of the Middle East conflict. Critics said he could have forestalled the Arab-Israeli war of 1967 by playing for time before acceding to Egypt's demand for withdrawal of UN forces from Gaza and Sinai; but Mr. Thant insisted that he had taken every practical step for which he had authority in his effort to head off that conflict.

In serving as secretary-general longer than either of his predecessors, Mr. Thant did not succeed in bolstering the United Nations machinery for peace or in reconstructing its swollen and inefficient bureaucracy. He did manage for 10 critical years to keep the UN alive and functioning, and it is doubtful that anyone in that period could have done much more than that.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Slaughter in Ethiopia

After carrying out a gradual and bloodless revolution over the past nine months, Ethiopia's young military rulers have shocked the world by abruptly executing 60 former government officials and aristocrats close to the deposed Emperor Haile Selassie. Among the victims were Gen. Aman Michael Andom, who headed the provisional government until last week, and former premier Endalkachew Makonnen, a serious candidate for secretary general of the United Nations only three years ago.

What could have ignited the bestial passions that drove the young officers of the Provisional Military Council to mass slaughter in flagrant violation of their promise of a fair trial for all political prisoners? Was it simply a "mad act by a bunch of frightened men," as the Zambian government newspaper declared? Most of those executed had been in custody for months and appeared to be incapable of challenging the military regime.

Gen. Aman may have been a threat, for

he was highly popular with soldiers and peasants alike, and was obviously unwilling to be a figurehead, leaving real power to the shadowy council chairman, Maj. Mengistu Haile Mariam. When Gen. Aman was removed last week, the council accused him of acting as a dictator and exceeding his mandate. An Eritrean himself, he reportedly refused to order more troops to that volatile province, preferring to try to negotiate with the rebel Eritrean Liberation Front.

In any event, neither the council's differences with Gen. Aman nor the acts of corruption and neglect charged against the other prisoners can explain the killings by military men who hitherto had taken pride in the humane character of their revolution. This act is certain to provoke unrest and eventual retribution in Ethiopia. It will also raise for the Organization of African Unity the question whether to continue making its headquarters in Addis Ababa.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 28, 1899

ST. PETERSBURG.—During the past week a new agreement between Russia and Persia was signed, according to which Russia obtains a prolongation of the monopoly of railway building in Persia for an indefinite period, in any case for not less than 10 years, or until October, 1909. The details of the pact are being kept secret on both sides.

Fifty Years Ago

November 28, 1924

PARIS.—Time and experience may prove that a judicial tribunal is the best instrument for settling international disputes and insuring peace. American opinion is apparently as strong in support of the principle of the World Court as it is in opposition to a "supergovernment" in the guise of a Society of Nations. The World Court is a necessity for man.



Ford and Brezhnev

By James Reston

NEW YORK—There are two contradictory interpretations of the Ford-Brezhnev "tentative" agreement on the control of offensive nuclear weapons. The first, defined by the White House press secretary, Ronald Neseo, was that it was a "triumph" for arms control, and the second was that it was a delayed Soviet trap to assure Moscow of U.S. trade and modern technology.

The chances are that it was neither. It was a sudden, vague, and surprising "breakthrough" in principle, as Secretary of State Kissinger called it, and an indication that the leaders of the Soviet Union want to continue their policy of peaceful coexistence with the United States, or at least avoid a break with Washington in the foreseeable future.

In political terms, this is reassuring. The Soviet leaders might have taken a more belligerent line. The Western nations are in serious economic and political trouble. President Ford has not established his authority over the United States government, or even organized his new administration. And from the Azores, through Europe and the Mediterranean and the Middle East to Japan, the free nations are divided and disorganized.

Détente Supported

At least in the Ford-Brezhnev meeting at Vladivostok, the Soviet leaders didn't try to take advantage of the disarray of the West, but supported the policy of détente with the United States, agreed on a long-term control of the numbers of nuclear weapons, avoided arguments over Europe and Japan, and gave at least tentative approval to peace and national independence to all nations in the Middle East, including Israel.

The Vladivostok communiqué on the Middle East was extremely vague. Both sides agree that the situation there is extremely dangerous, but both keep pouring arms into Israel and the Arab states that can hit both Cairo and Jerusalem.

Washington and Moscow talk about "détente" but the cold war

goes on. The big powers agree on the limitation of arms, but the nuclear weapons they retain are still enough to blow up the world. The Ford-Brezhnev meeting was merely a holding operation, and until the facts of their agreement are published, it will not really be clear what they decided.

Meanwhile it is clear that the Soviet leaders are being very careful. They have apparently concluded that a major disruption of the détente policy would probably produce a violent anti-Communist reaction in the United States, and maybe a Jackson presidency, or even a Reagan-Wallace campaign in 1976.

In any event, and for whatever reasons the Russians have agreed to a ceiling on all main strategic weapons systems, equal to the United States. They have dropped their claim that all American forward-based planes in Europe and Japan should be counted in the strategic balance, and concentrated on a Moscow-Washington compromise in which they will get trade and technology in return for arms control.

The arms control, however, will still leave both sides with enough weapons to blow up the world. The main thing, in the immediate future, is what the Vladivostok communiqué said about the Middle East. It was extremely vague. Ford and Brezhnev merely "reaffirmed their intention to make every effort to promote a solution of the key issues of a just and lasting peace in that area on the basis of the UN Resolution 338, with due account taken of the legitimate interests of all peoples of the area, including the Palestinian people, and respect for the rights of all the states of the area to independent existence."

Issue Evaded

But this did not deal with, but merely evaded the central issue. Ford and Brezhnev did not really apply their noble principles to the Middle East. They are both shipping modern weapons into the area. More important, they are not sending weapons that can destroy both states if a fifth Israeli-Arab war begins, and they are

not using their influence or keeping their promises to avoid that war.

These are the brutal facts of the situation, and on the big issue of the Middle East, the Vladivostok meeting was no triumph. It kept the balance of nuclear power about where it was. It agreed to maintain that balance for the next 10 years, which is helpful, but on the immediate crisis of the Middle East, it did not use the power of Washington and Moscow to avoid another war.

It is probably wrong to assume that Brezhnev was setting a trap for Ford, agreeing to a nuclear compromise in principle, merely to get trade and technology agreements through the Congress, but Brezhnev did not really deal with the major crisis in the Middle East. And this is what really worries Washington and the other capitals of the world.

Dual Sovereignty for Jerusalem

By Lord Caradon

LONDON.—When we unanimously passed Security Council Resolution 243 in November, 1967, we made no direct reference to Jerusalem. Better, we UN delegates thought, to state the overriding purposes first. But increasingly it has become clear that without a settlement in Jerusalem there will never be peace.

Everything else depends on Jerusalem. The Holy City is as important as it is unique. If there is no settlement in Jerusalem, Secretary of State Kissinger need fly to the Middle East no more, the Geneva Conference need not meet again. For to ignore or postpone the status of Jerusalem is to deceive.

A new conception of the future of Jerusalem can be simply stated: The idea gaining ground is that there should be sister cities in an undivided Jerusalem, an Arab Jerusalem under Arab administration and Arab sovereignty on one side, and an Israeli Jerusalem under Israeli administration and Israeli sovereignty on the other, with freedom of movement and communication between the two—a settlement based on freedom, equality, mutual respect and peaceful coexistence, creating a new relationship of trust and co-operation between the Israelis and the Arabs, a new Jerusalem to bring about a lasting peace.

Bringing Together

A free Jerusalem bringing people together instead of holding them apart, enabling them to cooperate in matters of joint concern—what a prize that would be! What a blessing for everyone! Jerusalem as the center of peace and freedom—that would be the greatest triumph of international endeavor.

When I was writing about this proposal after my last visit to Jerusalem, my friend Arthur Goldberg, who sat beside me as U.S. delegate in the Security Council for several years, wondered if my proposal for equal dual sovereignty in an undivided Jerusalem might lead to separation on "the model of Berlin."

But, in reply, I gave my testimony from two visits to Jerusalem, and to both sides of the Jordan. Everyone I met, both Arab and Israeli, is agreed that whatever else happens there should never again be barriers in

How Kissinger Got SALT Breakthrough

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The explanation given by President Ford for the SALT breakthrough explains nothing. Why, he was asked, had the Russians agreed to it? "It is my best judgment," he answered, "that they are deeply concerned about the arms race." Of course they are. But why has this concern impelled them now to make the concessions which Mr. Kissinger listed in his Vladivostok press conference—concessions which he has tried to extract from them repeatedly for a number of years?

His critics maintain that the concessions really came from Mr. Kissinger, and the debate on SALT-2 will no doubt be as long and as bitter as the debate on SALT-1. The Kremlin, it would appear from his account, has suddenly been converted to the view—which he had been urging on it for years—that both sides were getting too many nuclear weapons, and it promptly decided to agree to a lower ceiling.

"I would suppose," he said, "that the general secretary [Brezhnev] has come to the conclusion that we have: that at whatever level you put the ceiling, it is enough to destroy humanity several times over. It came to believe its own propaganda. What Kissinger had to do was to show the Kremlin to avert the threat that he might become president—how he did become president—how he might dismantle SALT-2 agreement."

The 10-year framework SALT-2 as it has now been named would commit the president, even if he were Jackson, to the "rigid ceiling" mentioned by President Ford. The agreed numbers of strategic delivery vehicles could not be surpassed by either side. All next president could do, short of renouncing the agreement, would be to improve the quality of U.S. weapons, without increasing the numbers. The number race would have been contained.

The Kremlin would be well to give a great deal to buy Jackson in this way. This is an explanation of the reported concessions. The new agreement would also make Ford so unpopular that he would not be re-elected in the 1976 election as the man who has put the nuclear genie in the bottle, and to press Jackson or any other challenger as the man who was to unhook it. And if Jackson, not the challenger in 1976, is the issue, then the "irrevocable" agreement is a detente on which Brezhnev has staked his rule will be good as proved.

Either way, Brezhnev gets much of what he wants—or so Kissinger has persuaded him. SALT-1-7 in the main, an anti-ballistic missile agreement, SALT-2-2 mainly an anti-Jackson agreement—though it could, of course, also stop the strategic arms race. The time to discuss that question will come when the full details of the agreement are available.

"perhaps" to the firm final announcement issued just before departure for Vladivostok. Now would have had no incentive to conclude a SALT-2 agreement which a lame duck President Ford might have been able to defend against an opposition led by Sen. Jackson—as Nixon found himself unable to defend the trade opportunities he had promised to Brezhnev.

But Moscow's interest in Ford's re-election gave Kissinger a handle he needed. The last round Brezhnev's interest in Nixon's re-election made Kremlin look the other way. Nixon resumed the bombing mining of North Vietnam on the very eve of his Moscow visit. Even Kissinger thought Nixon had gone too far. Brezhnev swallowed his pride and announced that the arms race was still on. The lesson was lost on Kissinger—only this time he had to use Jackson as a threat.

Nor did he need to press point, for the Kremlin had to up Jackson into so big a battle with constant press attacks him as the man who was a cold-war hawk. It came to believe its own propaganda. What Kissinger had to do was to show the Kremlin to avert the threat that he might become president—how he did become president—how he might dismantle SALT-2 agreement."

The 10-year framework SALT-2 as it has now been named would commit the president, even if he were Jackson, to the "rigid ceiling" mentioned by President Ford. The agreed numbers of strategic delivery vehicles could not be surpassed by either side. All next president could do, short of renouncing the agreement, would be to improve the quality of U.S. weapons, without increasing the numbers. The number race would have been contained.

The Kremlin would be well to give a great deal to buy Jackson in this way. This is an explanation of the reported concessions. The new agreement would also make Ford so unpopular that he would not be re-elected in the 1976 election as the man who has put the nuclear genie in the bottle, and to press Jackson or any other challenger as the man who was to unhook it. And if Jackson, not the challenger in 1976, is the issue, then the "irrevocable" agreement is a detente on which Brezhnev has staked his rule will be good as proved.

Either way, Brezhnev gets much of what he wants—or so Kissinger has persuaded him. SALT-1-7 in the main, an anti-ballistic missile agreement, SALT-2-2 mainly an anti-Jackson agreement—though it could, of course, also stop the strategic arms race. The time to discuss that question will come when the full details of the agreement are available.

Letters

Spoonerism

When F.L. Stagg wrote Letters, Nov. 22) that the evidence of wrongdoing on the part of Mr. Nixon was limited to his vulgar, familiar style of talk, I am afraid he (or she) somehow missed the forest for the trees, the leaves, everything.

A chus, Reader Stagg, can be found by permuting the Chinese proverb "He who lies down with dogs, gets up with fleas."

Try the quasi-spoonered, August 74 version: "He who gets in with dogs, flees town with lies."

RICHARD WIGET.

Paris.

Missing Journalists

Cambodia is at a crossroad. There is the probability that the U.S. Senate will cut military aid to the Lon Nol regime and the possibility that the government of Prince Sihanouk, now in exile in Peking but whose army is in control of virtually all the countryside of Cambodia, will be recognized by the UN as the legitimate government of Cambodia.

Suggestion

I suggest electing the Tunis hijackers to the board of governors of UNESCO.

BERTHOOLD WYLER.

Zurich.

Would Be Vital Step Against Cancer

French Scientists Identify an Anti-Immunity Substance

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI).—A team of French scientists has identified a substance that they believe prevents the body's natural defenses from attacking cancerous tumors the way it attacks foreign objects.

The work is still preliminary, however. The scientists at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, including Nobel laureate Francois Jacob, are still studying the substance in cancer cells from mice.

Research Halted

Nevertheless, other immunologists believe the research is a very important piece of work.

Dr. Robert Good, an immunologist and president of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Research Institute in New York, called the question of how both cancerous tumors and the unborn fetus receive protection from the body's defenses "one of the major unresolved problems of medical science."

Other foreign objects, ranging from viruses on up to transplanted organs, trigger an immediate immune response.

The French scientists found that cancer in mice did not stop the immune system from fighting an invasion by a bacterial microorganism.

Mice's Inability

The inability of the mice's defenses to attack the cancer, therefore, was due to something happening around the cancer cells, rather than to a total breakdown of the immune system, the French scientists said.

Indeed, they found that the cancer cells were able to resist an increased buildup of the white blood cells that are the key part of the defense system.

In laboratory dishes, the researchers found that the macrophages that usually envelop foreign objects stayed away from the cancer cells.

Moreover, despite the increased immune response, the scientists failed to find any signs of inflammation. This familiar reaction, which normally accompanies the body's attempts to ward off foreign objects with its immune defenses, shows up as the fever that accompanies illness or the redness around a sore.

Other tests showed that the malignant cells release a substance that stops this inflammatory response, the scientists reported.

"The absence of inflammatory reactions in tumor tissues is indeed remarkable," the French scientists said.

"Since most tumor cells are able to destroy and invade adjacent tissues, one would expect the continuous release of necrotic [dead] cell debris to result in strong inflammation."

Cells from the trophoblast—the major component of the placenta which surrounds an unborn child in the mother's womb—also fail to trigger an immune response or any inflammation.

The French scientists found that they, along with the cancer cells, stopped macrophages from enveloping them the way other foreign objects would be enveloped.

Common Mechanism

"The absence of such a reaction both in placenta and tumor is so strikingly similar that it points to a common mechanism," the scientists reported.

The next step would be finding out if trophoblast cells give off the same substance as the tumor cells to protect against the immune reaction.

If the scientists can find a way to counteract this substance they could unleash the body's natural defenses to fight cancer.

A means to counteract the anti-rejection action of an unborn child could be used for birth control: if a woman got pregnant, the fetus would be automatically rejected.

Besides Dr. Jacob, the other scientists are Robert Faure, Brigitte Hevin, Hedwig Jacob and Jean Gaillard.



FIRE SALE—A seller of second-hand books in Rome finds need for a small blaze despite mild weather.

Bonn Moves on Terrorists With Raids, Changes in Law

BONN, Nov. 27 (AP).—A day after nationwide police raids against 10 arrests and the seizure of terrorist weapons, the Bonn cabinet approved today a series of tough legal amendments designed to ease court prosecution of militant anarchists.

Justice Minister Hans-Jochen Vogel said that besides the arrests, carried out, another four persons are under preliminary pre-arrest detention and an arrest order is out for another suspect.

Interior Minister Werner Maihofer said the raids were on suspected sympathizers of the anarchist "Baader-Meinhof Group," the "Red Army Faction" held responsible for bomb attacks which killed at least seven people including four U.S. servicemen.

The raids followed the Nov. 10 assassination of West Berlin Supreme Court president Gieseler von Drenkmann, apparently by terrorists out to avenge the death of Holger Meins, 33, who died in prison the previous day after a prolonged hunger strike.

Some of the penal code amendments listed by Mr. Vogel, which need parliamentary approval to take effect, include: allowing a judge to listen to consultations between a lawyer and suspect if a crime concerning state security is involved; allowing a trial to continue if the accused has rendered himself incapable of standing trial.

The latter move reflects government claims that key Red Army Faction suspects are using hunger strikes to frustrate legal proceedings.

Another amendment would limit the number of appointed defense lawyers to five. Mr. Vogel said terrorist suspects are using 18 lawyers to delay legal proceedings.

Most of the terrorist suspects now in prison are expected to face trial next spring on main charges arising from the late 1960s and early 1970s bombing campaigns.

42d Kidnapping of '74 Is Reported by Italy

VERONA, Italy, Nov. 27 (AP).—The 20-year-old daughter of an insurance-company executive was kidnapped while driving her car in this north Italian city Monday night, police said. She became the 42d victim of abduction for ransom on Italy this year. Eight of them have not been returned yet, and at least one is feared dead.

Police reported they found the car of Maria Melloni, the latest victim, abandoned on the city outskirts. They said her parents received a telephone call last night from kidnappers demanding a ransom of 400 million lire (\$867,000).

22 Killed on India Bus

MADURAI, India, Nov. 27 (AP).—Twenty-two people were killed and 42 badly hurt when a passenger bus plying on the Kodaikanal hill road in Tamil Nadu State hit a rock yesterday and plunged into a 160-foot ravine, according to reports reaching here today. Five of the injured were said to be in serious condition.

Obituaries

Louis B. Russell, 49, Survived Longest With Grafted Heart

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 27 (AP).—Louis B. Russell, 49, who had lived longer than any other human with a transplanted heart, died today at the Medical College of Virginia Hospital.

Ten heart transplant operations have been performed at the hospital since 1968, including two last week. Mr. Russell's death leaves three survivors.

Mr. Russell, an industrial arts teacher from Indianapolis, had survived for six years, three months and two days since receiving the heart of a 17-year-old boy Aug. 24, 1968.

A hospital spokesman said that he died at 10:23 a.m. but that news of his death was withheld until noon at the family's request. His wife, Thelma, was at the hospital when death came.

With the death of Mr. Russell, the longest-living heart transplant recipient became Belle Anick, who received a new heart at St. Luke's Hospital in Milwaukee Oct. 21, 1968.

Mr. Russell had returned to the Virginia Hospital on Oct. 7 after complaining that he was not feeling well. Hospital officials said he suffered "a serious disturbance in heart rhythm" at 3 a.m. yesterday. His name was placed on the critical list early today after doctors noticed what a spokesman called a further disturbance of his heart rhythm.

After his operation, he led an active life but made regular visits to the hospital for checkups.

Rosemary Lane

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Rosemary Lane, 61, one of the four singing Lane sisters who broke into show business with Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians, a jazz orchestra, more than 40 years ago, has died, it was disclosed yesterday.

A spokesman said the singer and actress died Monday at the Motion Picture and Television Hospital. Death was attributed to complications caused by pulmonary obstruction and diabetes.

With her sisters, Leota, Priscilla and Lola, Miss Lane went on to make several motion pictures. Leota died in 1960. Lola lives in Palm Springs, Calif., and Priscilla in New Hampshire.

Margaret Bradford Boni

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Margaret Bradford Boni, 82, music teacher and writer of popular books on songs, died here yesterday.



Louis B. Russell

Saigon Seeks to Delay Trial Of Newspapers, Cites Pressure

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, Nov. 27 (UPI).—The Ministry of Interior requested today that the trial of three newspapers scheduled to begin tomorrow be postponed because demonstrators planned to "exert pressure" on the case.

It was the second time that the government has requested a postponement of the trial of the three opposition dailies, which are charged with defaming President Nguyen Van Thieu by publishing a Catholic priest's charges of corruption against him.

On Oct. 31, the government prosecutor contended that he had not adequately prepared his brief and the presiding judge agreed to put off the trial until Nov. 28. Violent demonstrations broke out in a suburban Catholic parish when youthful protesters were thwarted in their attempt to march to the court.

Protest Planned

The government's request for a postponement will have to be answered tomorrow by Judge Dao Minh Luong of the Saigon Court of the First Instance. A team of prominent volunteer lawyers and journalists plan to appear at the court early in the morning to protest the government's request.

Meanwhile, Catholic organizers were proceeding with their plans to stage demonstrations tomorrow in defiance of a government ban.

In an apparent effort to dissuade Catholics from joining the protest, Vietnam Press, a government publication, carried an item today claiming that the Most Rev. Huynh Van Nghi opposed the activities of the Catholic-led anti-corruption movement that is staging tomorrow's events.

A spokesman for the bishop called the Vietnam Press report a fabrication.

French Assembly Begins Debate On Abortion Bill

PARIS, Nov. 27 (AP).—The French National Assembly today continued to debate a government bill to legalize abortion, which part of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's political majority is expected to reject.

The bill, which would allow any adult woman to decide by herself, until the 10th week of pregnancy, if she wants an abortion, may be passed by the assembly if the leftist opposition supports it.

If adopted, the new law would end a 54-year prohibition of abortion. The ban was started as a measure to increase France's population after the loss of more than a million men in World War I.

Health Minister Simone Veil told the assembly yesterday that the proposed law would stop a situation of "disorder, anarchy and injustice." Mrs. Veil told the assembly that there are at least 300,000 illegal abortions in France each year.

Seventy-three deputies asked to take the floor during the debate, including some members of the Gaullist party, who say that abortion is immoral and may affect the country's demography.

The assembly is expected to vote on the bill Friday.

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Fighting Sexism in U.S. Schools

By Lisa Hammel

OLD WESTBURY, N.Y. (UPI).

They have so few resources. And once they're saddled with a child, it's all over. Their lives are ended," said Isabel Byron, who teaches English and women's studies at a minority high school in New York.

"By the time they're 3, little girls in nursery school are already quite well aware of what they're supposed to be. They're stuck in the doll corner doing repetitive house chores. And they know that what the boys do is going to be different—and superior," said Selma Greenberg, a specialist in early childhood education who teaches at Hofstra University.

And in the classroom, she added, "no one considers it inappropriate behavior that the girls are passive and unassertive. But these girls are the ones who fall apart at 30."

"In our town, when a boy graduates from high school, he can get a job at the paper mill and earn \$10,000 a year," said Yolanda Bulley, a fourth-grade teacher from Millinocket, Maine. "But there is nothing happening in the school to show a young female that her only options don't have to be punching a cash register in the five-and-ten for 40 hours a week or waiting on tables."

What these women were talking about were the effects of sexism in schools. They also call it sex-stereotyping in education. Or sex-role orientation. But by any name, it means the same thing, the influencing of children, through the educational process, to see themselves in certain stereotypical ways that often narrow their present behavior and limit their aspirations for the future.

Simas Kudirka

... Lithuanian seaman.

There have been cases where it took more than a year, however. "The Soviets try to prevent the marriages but once a person gets permission and goes through the ceremony he is likely to get out," an official explained.

When a Soviet citizen applies to marry a foreigner, he is likely to be fired from his job and his family will be harassed. Parents have been expelled from the Communist party and demoted from their jobs when their child became engaged to a foreigner.

Foreigners have been expelled and barred from returning to the country, thus preventing planned marriages. This pressure has been successful in ending some romances and in one recent case caused a woman to withdraw her application to join her American husband.

In another recent case, a Russian woman left her husband 24 hours after arriving in the United States, telling him she had gone through the ceremony only as a way of getting out of her homeland.

© Los Angeles Times.

Dining Out in Israel: An Oasis by the Red Sea

By Naomi Barry

ELIAT, Israel (UPI)—The camel tied up in the parking lot belonged to the dishwasher, a Bedouin. Out of the kitchen ambled three turbaned Egyptian ladies to feed bread to the camel. A trio of hippies, hired from the beach, played straw for the giant parrots that shade the terrace.

Said Bunny Grossinger of the Cakeshield dynasty to Roger Coster, owner of La Créole, "You must be crazy to make a restaurant at the end of the world."

"I am a congenial idiot streaked with genius," replied Coster.

La Créole sits on a sandy fringe of the Sinai surveying the tawny hills of Saudi Arabia six miles across the cobalt gulf. On a picture postcard, the scenery would be dismissed as a lie. Inside the restaurant, the scene is equally implausible: a Caribbean frivolity of fresh blue and white paint and woodwork, pink marble tables, Egyptian primitives on the walls, a parakeet in a wicker cage. In six months, La Créole has become one of the tourist sites of Israel. There are supposed to be no customers, but last week it was running full night after night.

Michel, a Jewish boy from Morocco, vigorously shook the daiquiris. Adil, an Arab boy from Nazareth, rushed in the duck which had been basted with rum. The predominant voices in the dining room were American. Prettiest girl in the room was Jacqueline Bakharvitch, whose parents live in Paris. Jacqueline, radiant as a Rembrandt, is the one resident architect of the frontier town of Eliat. At her side was Ariella, a jet-eyed Carmen from Buenos Aires, who is a registered desert guide and can lead you to stone flowers in unsuspected canyons. Jacqueline and Ariella were guests of foreign friends. Few Israelis these days can afford any luxury.

From the Créole terrace, the lights of Akaba look next door. Eliatis are sure the town is nudged with enchanting cafts. "Akaba is my twin sister," said

Ariella. "Every day I see her. She is closer to me than Tel Aviv or north."

Behind the lowered doors, the cosmopolitan Laura Coster, born in Port-au-Prince, gave orders to her kitchen brigade in Haitian patois. In this Israeli kitchen under the benevolent eye of the beautiful wood-carved Egyptian, the three Haitian women whipped up delicious mayonnaise, pounded garlic and pepper in wooden mortars, steamed the giant shrimp from the Mediterranean and filleted the blue fish from the Red Sea.

Absolutely nothing in this story seems to make sense except that the food is fine. The soups and the stocks are made from scratch. The baby berranda in lemon butter sauce is a delightful local specialty. The onion tart is creamy and theillet mignon is tender. The coconut blancmange is a dessert of the French Caribbean.

Last spring Laura Coster—en route to Haiti to recruit cooks—

stopped in N.Y. Vincent Sardi steered her backstage to Nathan's, that gargantuan pioneer of mass feeding. She spent two weeks as an observer.

"My dear," said the manager. "You're terrific. You're not Jewish. Why don't you stay with us?"

Laura's Husband

Laura, who has lived in New York, Paris and Rome with her French-born Jewish husband, prefers Israel to anywhere. She continued on to Haiti where 100 applicants eagerly were waiting to set off for the Land of the Bible.

"Everybody in Haiti can cook. My mother could cook a rock and make it taste divine." She chose Maimonides, Idrissi and Ouliss because their children, already grown-up, before starting work at La Créole, Laura arranged a visit to the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem.

"The priests were stunned. They had never seen such order. My cooks felt at home in

Eliat. Everybody here speaks French."

La Créole might have been the springboard for a tale by Somerset Maugham. Roger Coster began his career as a still photographer for Vogue, Holiday, Life. He married Laura Coster, then one of the most beautiful girls in New York. Together they owned and ran the most legendary hotel of the Caribbean, the Oloffson in Port-au-Prince which Graham Greene used as the setting for "The Comedians." Subsequently, they ran the successful Left Bank in St. Thomas. The peregrinations that led them to Eliat are too long to tell.

"I remember my movie days and I build this place like a movie set," said Coster. "Without money, without kismet. It looks chic, now?"

Now that the old coplains know where the Costers are, the reunions are taking place in this oasis by the Red Sea.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (UPI)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Plays

"The Prodigal Son" is a new black musical by Michel Grant (music, lyrics) and J.E. Franklin (book, lyrics). The essential quality of the production, according to Oliver Barnes, is "artlessness." "The story is the good old biblical fable of the prodigal son, here made into a daughter and updated to modern times. The daughter is Jackie, a high school kid who finds herself pregnant. Not wanting to get rid of the baby, she leaves home for the big city, where she soon encounters disaster. But eventually she finds her way home to the home of her family and forgiveness." Much of the production is intentionally naive, and Barnes says, "the whole show has a beguiling dexterity that skillfully disguises the hard work that has clearly gone into it." The cast is "talented

and charming" and there are several good musical numbers. In Barnes's view, "There is a simple joyousness here that is thoroughly engaging." Michel Grant is also the author of "The End of the Line," a production in much the same vein.

"End of Summer," the 1936 comedy by S.N. Behrman, is a revival with "historic as well as a social value" writes Mel Gussow. The central character, Leonie, squanders her life on various parasites. For a contemporary audience, however, her character appears "self-hating and a little foolish." Gussow finds that "Much of the fun in this play—and there is a great deal of fun in the play—is watching Mr. Behrman's devious twists and turns. There is always one more plot machination as the author manipulates his characters. These are straw figures, but the mechanism is left perfect." The actors, under Ronald Reagan's "straightforward" direction, "effectively convey the unbridled enthusiasm of cause-conscious youth."

"Generations of Green Fields" is new Yiddish theater, based on the works of Peretz Hirshbeim, adapted and directed by David Licht with music and lyrics by Lazar Weiner and Yeches Ferslow. Richard Shepard says, "Contrary to most Yiddish dramas, 'Green Fields' has a fairly simple

story line, with the complexities and depths emerging in the telling. It is the story of a pious, humane and tolerant man who is persuaded to become the teacher of hardy Jewish farmers in the Ukraine toward the end of the 1800s." Most beguiling, says Shepard, "is the cast, an attractively assorted of talent, young and handsome, and older and superbly seasoned—unfortunately too many to single out." Hershel Fers and Zippora Spatsman are perhaps the most impressive.

Films

"Earthquake," directed and produced by Mark Robson, is an "awesome" experience according to Nora Sayre. "The dam breaking, floods rising, bodies falling towers crashing or burning the earth heaving, pavements parting and the random explosions and the random special variations on the soundtrack can give you the spine and your throat a tingle." The acting is most "deadpan" though Charlton Heston looks "a bit less wooden than usual." Sayre concludes, "I mightn't be appropriate for any one under 10. But for those who have a soft spot for calamity pictures, there's a sense of this cleansing afterward. And in some reason, it also made me hungry."

'Last Tango' Not a 'Publication'

LONDON, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—An obscenity complaint against the film "Last Tango in Paris" was thrown out of British courts today on a point of law that has significance for the British film industry. The ruling was considered a landmark by Judge Kenneth Jones who ruled that exhibiting a film was not a "publication" in terms of the Obscene Publications Act. He directed the jury to return a not-guilty verdict against the film's distributors, United Artists, regardless of whether they considered the Marlon Brando film obscene.

The case arose from a private prosecution brought by a retired Salvation Army officer, Edward Shekleton, 63.

No film had previously been charged under the Obscene Publications Act.

Films in Britain are normally viewed by a board of censors set up under agreement with the industry itself. The board approved "Last Tango" except for one cut.

Had the charge under the Obscene Publications Act been upheld it might have made it possible for any member of the public to bring actions against films they disliked.

Marriage, Moscow and Washington

By Murray Seeger

WASHINGTON—The U.S. State Department has stepped in to help reunite a young American woman with her husband, a Latvian athlete who has been barred from leaving his home in the Soviet Union.

Kathy Domins and her 22-month-old daughter Nicole returned to Los Angeles this summer after living in Riga, capital of Latvia, for two and a half years.

Her husband, Janis Domins, however, was denied permission to follow his family and was told he would have to wait a year before re-applying for permission to emigrate.

"I vehemently protest this unfair and inhumane decision," Mrs. Domins, who is 25, said in a telephone interview. "We are a very close family, devoted to each other. It is terrible to deprive Nicole of her father and Janis the joy of watching his daughter grow up."

250 Cases

The Domins family is the newest name on a list of more than 250 cases on the State Department's "representation list" with the Soviet government. The list covers more than 750 men, women and children who have legitimate

Rembrandt: 1 Million Fr.

PARIS, Nov. 22 (AP).—A self-portrait by Rembrandt was sold for 1 million francs to an unidentified buyer at an auction in Paris yesterday. During the same auction at the Palais Galliera, a set of four armchairs made in 1784 for one of Louis XVI's castles was bought for 210,000 francs by the state museum office, using its right to preempt other potential buyers.

claims for coming to the United States to join relatives.

Included on the list are 16 individuals who have been recognized as U.S. citizens, parents separated from their children and husbands and wives who have been barred from emigration by the Soviet government.

Despite the general improvement in relations between Moscow and Washington, the number of humanitarian cases awaiting action by the Kremlin has remained the same for many years.

The Soviet government closes some cases each year by allowing individuals to emigrate but new cases are added just as fast. The Soviets seem to act more quickly on newer cases than on the old.

Three weeks ago, the Soviets reportedly granted permission for Gleboras Iechepene to leave Lithuania, 30 years after she first applied for an exit visa. Born in New York, she had been taken as a child to Lithuania when it was an independent country before World War II.

Her brother, John Atkash, said Monday he had not yet heard when Mrs. Iechepene would actually leave the Soviet Union. Her case was the oldest on the representation list.

Less Than a Year

By contrast, Simas Kudirka, a Lithuanian seaman who had been in a prison camp after trying to defect from a Soviet fishing vessel in 1970, came to the United States earlier this month, less than a year after his claim to U.S. citizenship was recognized.

The case of Mrs. Domins illustrates the problems generated by the rapidly increasing number of marriages between U.S. and Soviet citizens.

Most of the rising number of East-West romances stem from the increased number of American students and tourists visiting

the Soviet Union and the flow of Soviet visitors to the United States on official exchanges in the last few years of political détente.

"We expect to see 40 or 50 marriages this year compared with 25 or 30 last year," a State Department official said.

There are 15 cases pending, five men and 10 women, in which the Soviets have refused permission for their citizens to join American spouses. There are many other cases where a spouse has applied for permission to leave and has yet to receive an answer.

The Grounds

Mrs. Domins waited several weeks to call for official assistance while her husband waited for the government to decide his case.

"The grounds for his denial are based on the fact that my husband, figuratively speaking, is an officer in the Soviet Army," she said. "Janis is a track and field athlete, a javelin thrower and one of the Soviet Union's best."

"To maintain his status as an amateur and thus enable him to compete on the international level, he was awarded the title of an officer in the Soviet Army and was paid by them."

"This is the extent of his military experience and knowledge. He was never trained as a soldier, was never on active service and never had access to military secrets."

Mrs. Domins met her husband in 1969 when she was a student at the University of Southern California and he was visiting Los Angeles with the Soviet track team. They corresponded and met more times and in January, 1973, were married in Riga.

'Miserable' Life

"We decided to live in the Soviet Union to protect my husband's relatives from harassment and mistreatment they would receive if we chose to leave," she continued. "Our efforts were to go awry and Soviet officials made life completely miserable for us all."

"Unable to stand it any longer, and realizing our only hope for living a normal life lay in coming to the United States to live, I left the Soviet Union with my daughter in 1974." In recent years, young Soviet citizens who have married Americans have been able to leave the country about six months after the wedding.

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8 years old

'Last Tango' Not a 'Publication'

LONDON, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—An obscenity complaint against the film "Last Tango in Paris" was thrown out of British courts today on a point of law that has significance for the British film industry. The ruling was considered a landmark by Judge Kenneth Jones who ruled that exhibiting a film was not a "publication" in terms of the Obscene Publications Act. He directed the jury to return a not-guilty verdict against the film's distributors, United Artists, regardless of whether they considered the Marlon Brando film obscene.

The case arose from a private prosecution brought by a retired Salvation Army officer, Edward Shekleton, 63.

No film had previously been charged under the Obscene Publications Act.

Films in Britain are normally viewed by a board of censors set up under agreement with the industry itself. The board approved "Last Tango" except for one cut.

Had the charge under the Obscene Publications Act been upheld it might have made it possible for any member of the public to bring actions against films they disliked.

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(Continued on next page)

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—Cash
is primary market as regis-
tration in New York.

City and State
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U.S. Commodity Prices

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Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

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American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

1974- Stocks and Div in \$					1974- Stocks and Div in \$					1974- Stocks and Div in \$					1974- Stocks and Div in \$				
High	Low	Stk	P/E	100s	High	Low	Stk	P/E	100s	High	Low	Stk	P/E	100s	High	Low	Stk	P/E	100s
12 1/2	12 1/4	5% AAR Co	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	5% AAR Co	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	5% AAR Co	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	5% AAR Co	12 1/2	12 1/4



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In fact, your Midland Branch will offer you a range of financial services you wouldn't ordinarily expect to get from a bank because Midland Bank provides much more than ordinary bank services.

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To get your copy write to Mr. F. O. Dunphy, Midland Bank, Room 50, 60 Gracechurch Street, London EC3P 3BN, England.

Map by George Philip and Son Ltd. Copyright 1974

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Nov. 22, 1974

As calculated by the Luxembourg Exchange, the Euro was today at:

Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate
1 DM	1.0000	1 Franc	1.0000
1 Sfr	1.0000	1 Lira	1.0000
1 Mark	1.0000	1 Ptas	1.0000
1 Schilling	1.0000	1 Escudo	1.0000

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices of Nov. 22 (Nov. 27 prices unavailable)

Bond	Price	Bond	Price
Amst 8 1/2%	100 1/2	Port 8 1/2%	100 1/2
Amst 8 1/4%	100 1/4	Port 8 1/4%	100 1/4
Amst 8 1/8%	100 1/8	Port 8 1/8%	100 1/8
Amst 8 1/2%	100 1/2	Port 8 1/2%	100 1/2

Currency Rates

November 22, 1974

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centres. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate
1 DM	1.0000	1 Franc	1.0000
1 Sfr	1.0000	1 Lira	1.0000
1 Mark	1.0000	1 Ptas	1.0000
1 Schilling	1.0000	1 Escudo	1.0000

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AVIS DE CONVOCATION

Messieurs les actionnaires sont invités à assister à l'Assemblée générale extraordinaire des actionnaires qui se tiendra au siège social, le 8 décembre 1974, à 15 h 30, avec l'ordre du jour suivant:

ORDRE DU JOUR

Prorogation pour une nouvelle durée de cinq ans à compter du 3 décembre 1974 de l'autorisation conférée au conseil d'administration de réaliser l'augmentation de capital décidée par l'Assemblée générale extraordinaire des actionnaires du 3 décembre 1969, en ce qui concerne les actions qui ne seraient pas encore souscrites.

Pour être admis à l'Assemblée, tout actionnaire devra déposer ses titres cinq jours francs au moins avant la réunion aux guichets des banques suivantes:

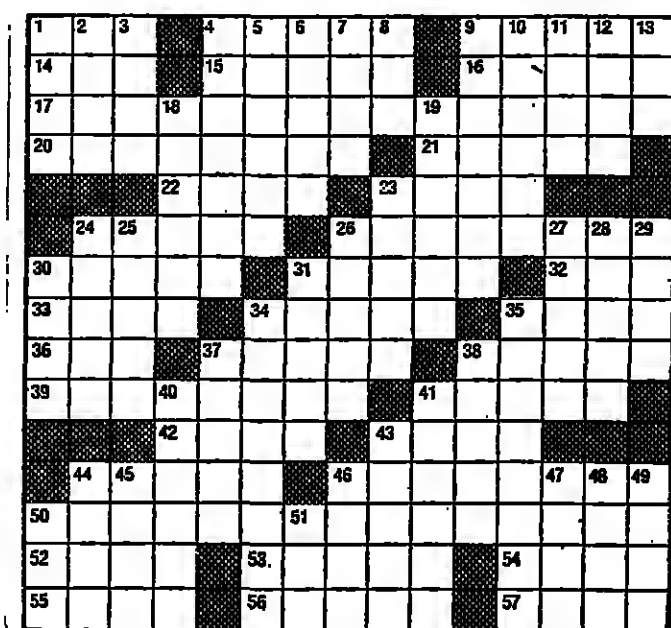
- Banque Lambert - Luxembourg
- Banco Toscana - Firenze
- Banco di S. Spirito - Roma
- Banca C. Sternhauser et Cie. - Firenze
- Banca S. Paolo - Brescia
- Credito Artigiano - Milano
- Credito Varesino - Varese
- Banco Lariano - Como
- Banco di Valle Camonica - Breno (Brescia)
- Banca Prealpina - Lugano

LE CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION.

CROSSWORD

-Bv Will Weng

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| ACROSS | | 42 Laugh loudly | 23 Razor clam |
| 1 Kind of actor or blood | 43 Musical closing | 24 Threshing tool | |
| 9 Discard | 44 Then, in France | 25 Long-handled spoon | |
| 9 Ballet or charlotte | 46 Ark of the — | 26 — rum | |
| 14 Flightless bird | 50 Seasonal time | 27 <i>circumnavigator</i> | |
| 15 Set up | 52 Western city | 28 Broadway backer | |
| 16 Overjoy | 53 Consumed | 29 River in Flanders | |
| 17 Seasonal wish | 54 Vallhalla host | 30 Polar bear's perch | |
| 20 Italy's — Alps | 55 Scottish uncles | 31 Grief | |
| 21 Procreated | 56 Metric measure | 34 Torments | |
| 22 Tone: Prefix | 57 "Over hill, over —" | 35 Object of primitive worship | |
| 23 Kind of cracker | | 37 Waiting bird | |
| 24 Highland — | DOWN | 38 Burdened | |
| 26 "— Book" (early English record) | 1 Draw a — on | 40 Greek Saturn: Var. | |
| 20 Pastries | 2 Arsenal contents | 41 Stolid | |
| 31 Took out | 3 Certain combat | 43 Part of a book | |
| 32 Hospital people: Abbr. | 4 Pastors' offerings | 44 Attention-getting word | |
| 33 Macbeth or Astor | 5 Kind of towel | 45 Highway division | |
| 24 Bases-loaded: thrill | 6 Right-hand page | 46 Summon | |
| 35 Use a lobby | 7 Dull pain | 47 — pinch of salt | |
| 36 Gundersen | 8 Hals or Renoir: Abbr. | 48 Tooth's partner | |
| 36 Gustation item | 9 Dweil | 49 English river | |
| 37 Reception hall | 10 Extremists | 50 Cornish prefix | |
| 38 L. A. cager | 11 Corresponding | 51 Channel | |
| 39 Atom component | 12 Village, in Africa | | |
| 41 Hard roll | 13 Letter | | |
| | 14 Like a violin bow | | |
| | 19 Nuclear compound | | |



WEATHER

	O	F			O	F	
ALGAEVSE	15	39	Cloudy	MADRID	13	53	Cloudy
ANTWERP	6	43	Rain	MILAN	5	46	Overcast
ANKARA	6	43	Cloudy	MONTREAL	-1	28	Sunny
ATHENS	19	59	Cloudy	MOSCOW	1	39	Sunny
BEIRUT	23	71	Cloudy	MUNICH	4	50	Cloudy
BELGRADE	5	41	Overcast	NEW YORK	-2	33	Sunny
BOMBAY	15	49	Sunny	OSAKA	1	39	Sunny
BUSSELS	6	45	Cloudy	OSLO	6	48	Clear
BUDAPEST	5	41	Cloudy	PARIS	9	48	Rain
CADIZ	15	49	Variable	PRAGUE	4	49	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	16	50	Cloudy	ROME	15	59	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Cloudy	SOFIA	2	36	Cloudy
COSTA MESA	27	81	Clear	STOCKHOLM	4	39	Cloudy
CUBA	15	49	Cloudy	TOKYO	15	59	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	9	43	Stormy	TEL AVIV	26	76	Clear
FLORENCE	15	56	Cloudy	TUNIS	13	64	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	4	42	Cloudy	VENICE	15	59	Cloudy
GENEVA	8	46	Rain	VIENNA	4	43	Cloudy
HELSINKI	1	34	Cloudy	WARSAW	7	45	Cloudy
HONGKONG	23	73	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	15	59	Cloudy
LA PALMA	23	73	Cloudy	ZURICH	3	37	Overcast
LISBON	10	56	Cloudy				
LONDON	10	56	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	10	56	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings at U.S. Coast and
at 1700 G.M.T. others at 1200 G.M.T.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

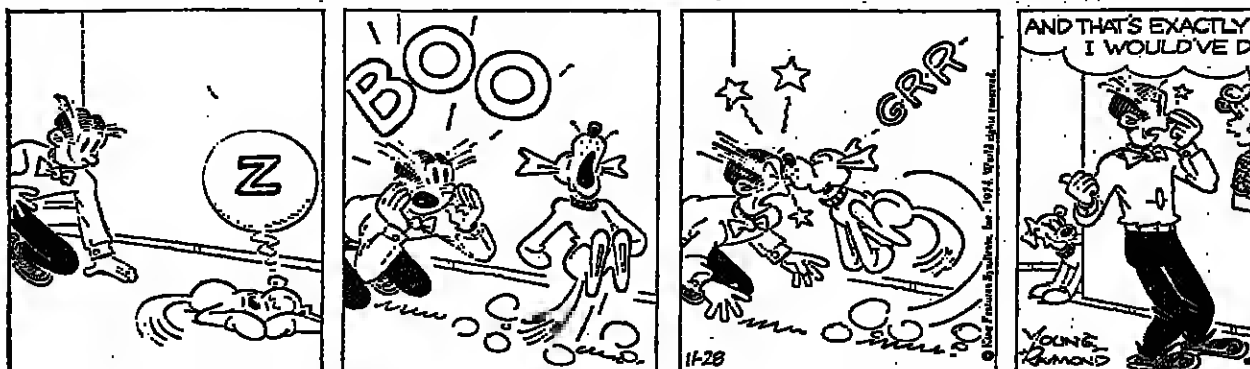
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)-daily; (w)-weekly; (r)-regularly; (i)-irregularly.

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PEANUTS

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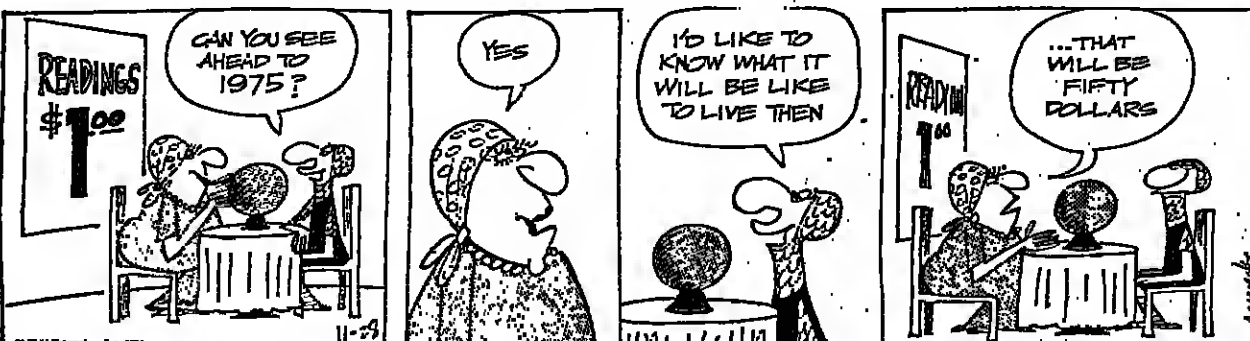


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ANDY CAPE



**REX
MORGAN
M.D.**



**RIP
KIRBY**



DENNIS THE MENACE



"I *DID* SAVE ROOM FOR PUNKIN PIE...BUT I T
SOME STUFFIN' MOVED *INTO* IT."

BOOKS

BILLION DOLLAR BABY

By Bob Greene. Illustrated. Atheneum. 364 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

At first it's intriguing. Here's the late, great Cooper rock 'n' roll group—proud to claim the title of "the sickest, most degenerate band in America!"—starring a young man from Arizona who turns his teen-age audiences on by choppin' up blood-spitting dolls and singing a number called "Dead Babies," fondling a box consticator to the tune of "Sick Things," and literally spitting on the frenzied fans who crowd and crush each other at the footlights of his performances. And then Billie Joe Armstrong, 27-year-old columnist for the Chicago Sun-Times who's been

gave this chance to perform on a Christmas tour with the Alice Cooper troupe and indulge his fantasy of becoming a rock 'n' roll star. Some fun, huh? A slightly worn-out but otherwise fresh page from the notebook of George Plimpton. An entertaining chance to see how the rock 'n' roll business really works.

Then it gets downright amusing. Mr. Greene turns out to be a very good reporter, painting in simple primary colors one deceptively innocent scene after another. Alice Cooper—despite his carefully manufactured image as the monster the parents of teenage America love to hate—is revealed as a witty but mild-mannered prototype of the successful kid entertainer. His name is Vince Furness. He's the son of an Arizona Fundamental, he was popular in high school, and he likes to play golf. He never touches drugs, he's loath to kill so much as a cockroach, he likes gray-flannel suits, and he regards his success as a horror with wry amusement. So "Billion Dollar Baby" is a study of the put-on, right? An anatomy of the principle that any publicity is good publicity? Well, yes, the newspaper, smaller, running the

Then it begins to get disturbing. Though business is brisk and there's no connection between the image and reality, strange things begin to happen. The members of the band grow bored with their dull routine and the music of the album takes on a growing supernatural status. At the height of the 1973 energy crisis while many Americans are wait-

Solution to Previous Puzzle

OWETS	LASSO	UWH
URARI	AGATE	WEE
CIGARS	NOKER	NAB
KART	TNET	HARE
SHELL	CO	TOOT
THE	THE	THE
GEORGE	BURN	THE
AMIS	ADA	THE
LIN	ORSON	WELLES
ANTHONY	FEEL	

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt
a book reviewer for The New
York Times.

BRIDGE

-By Alan Truscot

Some of the best bridge at the recent European championships in Tel Aviv was played in a women's match between Italy and Sweden.

On the disgraced deal, North and South were Maria de Andreatta and Luciana Capodanno, making an impressive debut on the Italian team. Their Blue Team club system propelled them into an optimistic game. One club showed a strong hand, and the other's response promised either three kings, or an ace and a king.

The partnership was now committed to game and, as both players held minimum values, the final three no-trump contract was shaky. But since West has the spade ace and both opposing major suits split four-four, the game is not easy to defeat.

The Swedish West, Gunilla Linton, did not consider a diamond lead, although as it happens that would have done no harm.

She had to choose between an attacking lead in spades, a passive lead in hearts, or a sequence lead in clubs. The books suggest that ♠ Q ♠ J 10 x is both constructive and safe, but the sequel showed that the books are sometimes wrong.

	NORTH	
	♠ K 2	
	♥ K J	
	♦ KQJ74	
	♣ A652	
WEST		EAST
♠ AQ63		♠ 1985
♥ 8863		♥ AQ72
♦ 9		♦ 10865
♣ J7104		♣ 3
	SOUTH	

The opening lead was the club jack, the right lead in the partnership style rather than the standard queen. Mrs. Capodana won with the king and returned the club seven. This was covered by the ace, and a third club lead forced out the queen.

West knew that South had a red ace, and it was, presumably, the

♠ 1074
 ♥ 1054
 ♦ A32
 ♣ K987

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	Pass	Pass	1 ♠
Pass	1 ♠	Pass	2 ♣
Pass	2 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T.

West led the club jack.

Juventus Tops Ajax in Soccer

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Ajax, three-time champion of Europe but a less formidable team now that Johan Cruyff and Johan Neeskens have left, was beaten 1-0 in its European Cup game against Juventus here tonight.

Juventus' goal came in the 16th minute, three minutes after Giuseppe Damiani had hit a goal with a powerful kick from the penalty area boundary and the Blackenburg was off the field, suffering from a hard blow to the liver.

Damiani, not controlled by any tough defender, headed in the winning goal from a few yards after a corner kick by Claudio Mulder and Arnold Muhren. Two free opportunities to the result in the second half. Mulder's kick went out and there's powerful shot was blocked by Zoff.

Brazilian outside-left Jose Baital, who replaced Betegga at the start of the second half, had opportunity to score a few seconds before the end of the match. But his shot hit the post.

For the Dec. 11 game, the Dutch team might be able to field forwards Rep and Geels, who are absent today.

German Beat Zaragoza. MONCEGLADACH, Germany, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Borussia Mönchengladbach smashed Spain's Zaragoza 5-0 tonight.

A crumbling Spanish defense yielded the Germans to get a goal after 10 minutes. Gladbach scored a penalty shot in the 10th minute. Henkes scored in the 23rd minute. Simonsen again in the 31st. Bonhof in the 45th and Henkes again in the 77th.

Derby Defeats Velez. DREYER, England, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Derby County defeated Velez Sarsfield here, 2-1, with goals scored by two goals and a hat-trick before a crowd of 16,000.



Giuseppe Damiani of Juventus heads in lone goal in 16th minute in victory over Ajax.

Evert Gains Japan Tennis Finals

HIRAKATA, Japan, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Wimbledon singles champion Chris Evert went into the women's singles finals of the \$10,000 Osaka women's tennis tournament tonight, routing Lesley Hunt of Australia, 6-2, 6-1 in the semifinals.

Evert took the first set in 26 minutes and the second in 24. The 18-year-old droid went up against a large crowd of Japanese tennis fans with her brilliant passing shots, particularly with her two-handed backhand.

John Newcombe of Australia rallied to defeat Dick Stockton of the United States, 4-6, 7-6, 6-1, in the men's singles semifinals. Newcombe, former Wimbledon and U.S. singles champion, had a narrow escape in the second set when he and Stockton were tied 4-4 in the time-point tie breaker. Stockton hit a backhand shot out and Newcombe took the set 7-6.

Newcombe points took the decisive third set by breaking Stockton's service in the first game. Katsuko Sawamatsu of Japan and Julie Heldman of United States, upset Evert and Kris Kenner of Australia, 6-4, 6-1, 6-3, in the women's doubles semifinals.

Sawamatsu and Heldman will play Rosie Casals of San Francisco and Hunt in the final tomorrow night.

In the final, Friday, Newcombe will meet the winner of tomorrow's semifinal between South African-born Cliff Drysdale and Australia's Tony Roche.

Australian Tourney. GYMPTER, Queensland, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Top-seeded Olga Morozova of the Soviet Union reached the women's singles quarterfinals of the Australian hardcourt tennis championships here today after a three-set struggle with Belgium's Monique Van Eyver.

The Wimbledon finalist took 90 minutes to defeat Van Eyver, taking the third-round match, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4, and now meets Helena Anliot of Sweden.

British players Sue Barker and Glynnis Colles reached the quarterfinals. Barker beat Debbie Fulza of Portugal, 6-2, 6-1, and Colles eliminating Australia's Christine O'Neill, 6-3, 6-3.

ABA Results. Tuesday's Games

Cleveland 102, Seattle 94 (Carr 24, Cleveland 18; Hayward 20, Brown 30). Detroit 89, New York 88 (Carr 24, King 18; Prater 27, Monroe 18).

Los Angeles 105, Milwaukee 102 (Bryant 18, Beck 17; Hawkins 17; Abdul-Jabbar 28, Dandridge 21). Phoenix 120, New Orleans 119 (Scott 22, Van Arsdale 17; Marshall 21, Robertson 20).

Golden State 144, Houston 124 (Harris 27, C. Johnson 21; Meely 21, Abdul-Aziz 18). Atlanta 115, Washington 106 (Van Arsdale 23, Henderson 27; Hayes 30, Chandler 20).

Kansas City-Omaha 93, Chicago 89 (Archibald 21, Kojis 18; Block 20, C. Walker 20). Buffalo 103, Philadelphia 92 (Mason 46, Smith 21; Carter 23, McRae 18).

U.S. Education's Annual Football Charade

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (NYT)—For almost 30 years, the 10 culture foundations that make up the Western Conference have been sending a party of scholars to California each winter to help a peer group from one of the Pacific Coast universities promote tourism and sell real estate in Pasadena. Since the Big 10 and Pacific Eight give shelter to some of the most eminent educators and enlightened administrators in all of academe, it must be true that participation in the Tournament of Roses or the Sugar Bowl or Orange or Cotton or Liberty or Blue Bonnet Bowls advances the cause of formal education. However, due to a deficient intellect and a variety of character flaws, this bystander has never fully appreciated the importance of those carnivals in the educational system. It would be difficult to measure the indifference aroused here by arguments about which team should go to the Rose Bowl.

Still, if the Big 10 athletic directors are going to persevere with their annual charade, maybe they ought to play by the rules the way the undergraduates are supposed to. When the Western Conference pledged its troth to the Pasadena promoters shortly after World War II, it was provided that no Big 10 team would make the trip two years in succession, even if this sometimes rendered the best team in the conference ineligible. However, postseason competitions lose their cultural value if the team gets whipped, so that condition was soon eschewed. The assignment was to go automatically to the conference champion, and if two or more tied for the title the athletic directors would pick the one that had gone to the bowl least recently.

Another Licking

Two years ago, Ohio State went West as the champion and got smashed. A year ago, Michigan led Ohio State in the standing and on the field but the Michigan quarterback was hurt. Afraid of another licking,

the athletic directors chose Ohio State. Last Saturday, one Ohio State player, a field-goal kicker from Czechoslovakia, beat Michigan, 12-10. Once again the teams finished with identical won-lost records, and once again Ohio State got the votes.

Redneck politicians in state assemblies could take log-rolling lessons from the men who mold young character in Middle America.

"The way I hear it," Benny Friedman said yesterday, "there was one vote for Michigan

Mention of gold turned the luncheon conversation into another channel. Recently Edward Andrews, president of the University of Vermont, said he would recommend that the college drop football because the game was costing \$277,000 a year. Up went a motel sign near the campus:

"No football at UVM. No snow in Vermont. Unthinkable." Trouble is, no money in the till is not unthinkable, and although Vermont doesn't play it well and there is small doubt that the trustees will go along with Andrews, if they do, Vermont will be the first state university to give up the struggle. Unless some kind of help is forthcoming, it will not be the last.

NFL Participation

Where could colleges find financial support for their athletic programs? Well, there are thousands of corporations and foundations in this country that endow scholarships or make gifts in other form to help develop the physicists, chemists and geologists they will need tomorrow. If American Can and the Nabisco Foundation deem this a wise investment, shouldn't self-interest suggest something to the National Football League?

Owners of professional baseball clubs are not noted for philanthropy, yet baseball has supported its own farm system for a century. Professional football and basketball are practicing parasites fed by the colleges. It has been suggested that if the function of a college is to prepare students for post-college life, then perhaps a school can fulfill its purpose by teaching young men how to be linebackers for the Dallas Cowboys. And if that is so, perhaps it is time the Cowboys bankrolled a few scholarships.

If football dies at Vermont, can it survive at the University of Massachusetts (beaten this year by UVM)? It is from colleges like UMass that the pros get wide receivers like Peter Ferra.

Redneck politicians in state assemblies could take log-rolling lessons from the men who mold young character in Middle America.

State [which beat Ohio State]. Otherwise the vote would have been 5 to 5 and Michigan would have gone."

"Why didn't you guys go to the Rose Bowl?" Friedman was asked. In 1926, when he was Michigan's captain and All-American quarterback, Michigan won all its conference games and Friedman-to-Smyth Custerbean was the most famous passing combination in the world. With such an attraction in Arroyo Seco, Pasadena boosters could have sold cemetery plots to dead men.

"The Big 10 had a rule against postseason play," Friedman said. "We had an eight-game season that ended around Thanksgiving. Today they play 11 games and go to a bowl. Why? For money?"

NFL Action: Broncos-Lions, Redskins-Cowboys

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (NYT)—The National Football League has had a proprietary interest in Thanksgiving Day for more than 40 years, utilizing the holiday as an occasion to put its wares on display. There will be two games tomorrow, Denver at Detroit and Washington at Dallas.

Three of the teams are still in contention for postseason play-offs, the Broncos being the excep-

tion, although chances for Dallas and Detroit are slim. Dallas and Detroit have 6-5 won-lost records; Washington is 8-3 and Denver 5-5 and a tie.

Bill Kilmer and Duane Thomas will start at quarterback and running back for the Redskins, with Sonny Jurgensen and Larry Brown, both favoring creaking knees, available for relief duty.

The Cowboys will probably have to do without their cannon,

Calvin Hill. The big running back again is bothered by a sprained toe and an aching knee. Robert Newhouse is the replacement.

Hill said: "I want to play, if at all possible. It is an important game for us, a pride game."

It is also a grudge game. These teams do not like each other and a special antagonism exists between Diron Talbert, the first

ference wild-card qualifier (the divisional second-place team with best won-lost record). And the Redskins would still have a chance at the division title should the Cardinals, holding a one-game lead, stumble in their last three games against Kansas City, New Orleans and the New York Giants.

The Lions, who have won six of their last seven games, are favored over Denver by 4 points. They are still mathematically eligible for the NFC wild-card spot but, like the Cowboys, they need miracles to bring about qualification.

In this game, both teams will be using reserve quarterbacks. For the Lions, Greg Landry will replace Bill Munson, who is out as a result of a shoulder injury. Landry last started a game in the preseason schedule almost three months ago. For Denver, Steve Ramsey is expected to play for Charlie Johnson, who has a sore back.

NHL Result

Tuesday's Games
Kansas City 4, Vancouver 3 (Powis, Sault, Rota, Craschley; O'Flaherty, LaLonde, Boddy).

A Washington victory, coupled with a Detroit loss or tie against Denver, would assure the Redskins a place in the playoffs at least as the National Con-

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games
San Diego 4, Edmonton 1 (Fratson 2, Reichenbach 2; A. O'Brien, Morrison, Laird).
New England 5, Quebec 4 (Fratson 2, Spector 1; Westcott, Guise 2; Gaudin, Fessenden).
Calgary 6, Toronto 2 (Walton 2, Hall, Connolly, E. O'Brien, Morrison, Fessenden).
Winnipeg 4, Indianapolis 0 (Hall, Morrison, Reichenbach, Ford).
Vancouver 4, Michigan 1 (Burgess, St. Sauveur, Chipchfield, McNamara, Fessenden; Tardiff).
Phoenix 6, Houston 4 (Harris 2, Keegan, Cormier, Neikamp; Preston 2, Land, Popple).



Part I: Outlook for the U.S. College Basketball Season

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (NYT)—Another college basketball season begins Friday with David Thompson of North Carolina State opening his bid for one of the most lucrative contracts in pro basketball and the University of California, at Los Angeles trying to make a comeback.

Since North Carolina State and UCLA's seven-year reign as national champions, colleges have spent millions of dollars in recruiting and scholarships, and means of coaches have played musical chairs. Many old coaches are in new places.

Thompson, a 6-foot 4-inch senior, has shunned pro offers since he was drafted by the Kentucky Colonels in 1971 after he became the nation's leading freshman scorer. After fourth Carolina State defeated Kentucky in the championship and \$2-million offers were everywhere, he was asked, "Why aren't you going?"

Makes Me Happy

Thompson, the youngest of 11 children from a poor family in helio, N.C., said, "I enjoy doing things that make me happy and playing basketball at NC State makes me happy. If the money were here today, then it will be there tomorrow."

Although North Carolina State is the favorite to retain the national title with Thompson and two other starters returning, the look here is UCLA.

LAST

In recent years, Penn. the perennial Ivy League champion, and Providence dominated the scene. Syracuse challenged for one of the glory the last few seasons and Pittsburgh woke up from a long slumber last season. The Panthers will stay awake. Penn is the favorite for a sixth straight Ivy title, with Brown the chief contender. LaSalle is the favorite in the new East Coast Conference, and Manhattan, St. John's and Rutgers will lead the revival in metropolitan New York. Canisius heads the upstate cast and Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut will make the Western Conference race interesting. Among New England independents, Providence lost heavily to graduation, but recouped with a good recruiting year. Boston College continues on the upgrade. Georgetown and George Washington are the best in the Washington area.

With good size, sophomore help and experience, these Quakers could be the best Penn. team in recent years. Ron Hargler, 6-8,

the leading scorer, and John Knight, also 6-8 and chunky, the ECAC's rookie of the year, provide Penn with a powerful front line.

The Quaker Tide

Only Brown has a chance to halt the Quaker tide. The Bruins have everyone returning. Phil Brown, an outstanding leaper who averaged 16 points and 11.3 rebounds, and Eddie Morris are the mainstays. Morris, 5-11, the nifty backcourt man, makes things happen on the court.

LaSalle returns with four starters, including Joe Bryant, 6-10, and 6-5 Bill Taylor, a 19.7 scorer. Additional front court help comes from Kevin McEun and Varick Cutler, both 6-3, and Donn Wilbur, a 6-10 sophomore.

Pittsburgh went from 12-14 to a 25-4 team that reached the eastern regional final. The loss of Bill Knight and Mickey Martin will cut down the fire power, but Keith Starr is an emerging star, and Larry Harris, 6-6, and Melvin Bennett, 6-7, are blue-chip freshmen.

Bill Campion, George Bucci and Tom Lockhart, a junior college transfer with an outstanding reputation, make Manhattan tough. Phil Sellers, of all-America caliber, is the best of a fine Rutgers team and George Johnson, a top-notch 6-7 freshman, joins the St. John's cast headed by Mel Uley.

If Canisius has learned to play defense, Larry Fogle, who won

the scoring title as a freshman last year with a 33.4 average, and his teammates will be tough. Everybody is back from the 14-12 team, plus Tim Stokes and Craig Crocker, high-scoring junior college talents.

Massachusetts, the Yankee Conference defender, has John Murphy (15.4) and Bill Rodloff (14.1) back from a team that lost only 11 games. Al Skinner, Jim Town, 6-7, returns after a year of academic ineligibility, and Alex Hildridge was one of New York City's two best high school guards.

A Big Question

Al Weston and Tony Hanson of Connecticut are among the conference's finest talents. The big question is whether Bill Harris, a 21.7 freshman scorer, can replace Jimmy Foster.

Rhode Island will count heavily on the fruits of a banner recruiting year. Jimmy Williamson was the scoring star of Wilbur Cross in New Haven. Conn.; Stan Wright, a New York City standout, Vie Spares, 6-4, an all-star in Rhode Island, and Randy Wilds, a big name in Florida.

Providence lost Marvin Barnes and Kevin Stacom, but coach Dave Gavitt recruited Bob Milosvich and Bruce Campbell, both 6-3. They will go well with Bill Eason, a freshman, and holdovers Joe Hassett and Bob Cooper.

If 6-11 Paul Berwarner can become a dominant big man and 6-7 Syd Sheppard shake the injury jinx, Boston College will be tough to beat. The Eagles have top-flight talent in Bob Carrington and Mel Waldron.

If Pat Tallent's knees hold up, George Washington could have its finest team. He was a 21.4 shooter before he underwent knee surgery. Tallent's supporting cast is 6-11 Clyde Burwell, 6-6 Kevin Hall, 7-1 Maryland Harper and Keith Morris.

Georgetown has Merlin Wilson, a super shot-blocker, no seniors, a scattering of talented frosh, and a quality transfer in 6-4 Bill Thomas. Bill Lynn, Jonathan Smith and Larry Long join Wilson in the starting line-up.

SOUTH

Maryland, North Carolina and Clemson have powerful teams. Alabama is the choice in the Southeastern Conference; Kentucky came away No. 1 in national recruiting; Tennessee has outstanding scorers, and Auburn is the sleeper.

Furman is in a class by itself in the Southern Conference, and Middle Tennessee is the Ohio Valley favorite. South Carolina, Memphis State and Morgan State are the top independents.

North Carolina State lost Tommy Burson, the 7-4 center, from its starting five. Either Phil Spencer, 6-8, or 6-7 freshman Kenny Carr will play center. Thompson is around to make the opposition wringe. Monte Towse and Moe Rivers are a standout backcourt, and Phil Stoddard, a 6-7, 230-pound, mobile strongman, is the other forward.

Less to the Pro Ranks

Maryland will have a tough time getting over the loss of Moses Malone to the pro ranks. The Terps will miss Doublepost Tom Roy 6-9, and Owen Brown 6-4, but the big name of the front court will probably be Steve Sheppard, 6-8. The Terps have one of the nation's finest guards in John Lucas and two quality freshmen in Chris Patton, 6-9, and Brad Davis.

At North Carolina, coach Dean Smith's attack puppets 6-9, Ed Stahl, 6-10, to work inside and the flashy 6-4 Walt Davis and Ray Harris in the backcourt. They were all starters on a 22-6 team. Only Bobby Jones is gone, but Tom Lagarde, 6-9, will fill the center spot.

Clemson had its first winning season (14-12) in seven years, and now the Tigers will show their stripes. The big name is Wayne Rollins, a 7-foot center who averaged 12.4 points, 12.2 rebounds and blocked 106 shots as a freshman. Additionally, coach Tates Locke grabbed up some top recruits in St. Wies, Stan Rome, Jim Howell and Oleno Abraham.

Rome will work in with Wayne Croft, 6-8, in the front line and Wise with Van Gregg in the backcourt.

The SEC is another tough race to figure. Alabama lost only Ray Odums from its top seven players, who finished 22-4 and shared the title with Vanderbilt. Charles Cleveland, a 17.1 scorer, 6-10 Leon Douglas (15.3) and T.R. Dunn are the returning standouts. Charles Russell and Ray Brown will work into the front-line somewhere.

Kentucky failed to win the SEC

title for the first time in seven years as Joe Hall replaced Adolph Rupp as coach. The Wildcats' major problem in finishing 13-13 was lack of a big man. Hall solved this with Mike Philbin, a 7-foot, 250-pound sophomore Redshirt, and Decastra Webster, a 7-foot freshman, can replace Len Komalski and Wayne Tomlinson.

Florida has six of its first seven players back, including 6-3, 230-pound Chip Williams, a 20.6 scorer and 11.1 rebounder. The other Gator standout is Gene Shy, who averaged 17.4.

Ray McCar, the Tennessee coach, again went to New York City for scoring talent and came away with Bernard King, a 6-5, 200-pounder, who averaged 28 points and 25 rebounds. He will team with Ernie Grunfeld, another New Yorker who was the Vols' leading scorer with a 17.4 average.

The Grandfield-King combination would get its biggest boost if Bob Brykalski, a 7-foot, 250-pound sophomore Redshirt, and Decastra Webster, a 7-foot freshman, can replace Len Komalski and Wayne Tomlinson.

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Fast Leonard and Clyde Mayes are back and that spells another outstanding season for Furman and trouble for the rest of the Southern Conference. The 7-1 Leonard and the 6-9 Mayes led the Paladins to their first 20-victory season in 19 years. They averaged almost 34 points between them. To help the Furman offense more, Bruce Grimm enters with a 21-point average.

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